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VOLUME NINE JULY, 1914 NUMBER THREE

# THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

ISSUED FROM THE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The

# American Red Cross Magazine

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE

## AMERICAN RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE is owned, edited, published and controlled by the American Red Cross---the official volunteer aid Society of the United States, chartered by the Congress of the United States "to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war and to carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities."

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP.—Any citizen of the United States is eligible for enrollment as a member of the Red Cross There are three classes of membership, life membership, sustaining membership, and annual membership. The dues for life membership are $100, for sustaining membership $10, payable annually, and for annual membership $1, payable annually. Applications for membership should be addressed to the Secretary of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to the Secretary of a local Chapter. The above dues include fifty cents subscription to the American Red Cross Magazine—subscription without membership fifty cents a year.. Single copies fifteen cents.

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# The American Red Cross Magazine

## CONTENTS FOR JULY, 1914


Frontispiece ..... Portrait of the Chinese Minister

The Proof of Friendship ..... 131
By Mabel T. Boardman.

Minister Shah on the Conservancy ..... 138

Making Ready for Mexico ..... 139
By Ernest P. Bicknell.

Mexican Relief and Rescue Work ..... 143
By Charles Jenkinson

Red Cross Work in Mexico is Appreciated ..... 150

Here's the Seal for Next Christmas ..... 151

In the Wake of the Balkan War ..... 152
By Theodore T. Holway

The Passing of Haru Ko ..... 157

The Newfoundland Sealing Disaster ..... 159
By Eugene H. Outerbridge.

Opinion and Comment ..... 162

Activities of the Nursing Service ..... 169
By Jane A. Delano.

Training the Visiting Nurse ..... 174
By Fannie F. Clement.

Humanitarian Opportunities of the Red Cross Nurse ..... 178

First Aid and Life Saving ..... 181
By Maj. Robert U. Patterson.

New Chapters Are Ready for Emergencies ..... 189

Mrs. Reid Rebuilds Red Cross Hospital ..... 193
By Rev. Walter H. Cambridge.

The Endowment Fund Appeal ..... 195

Beyond Our Shores ..... 198


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# FORM OF BEQUEST

A will in the form following may be used to bequeath money for the purposes of the Red Cross. It would be well to have the same signed by THREE WITNESSES in the presence of the testator and of each other.

All legacies, not otherwise specified, are applied to the Endowment Fund.

I, A. B., of _____ (testator's domicil), hereby make and publish the following as my last will and testament:

I give and bequeath to the American National Red Cross, a corporation in the District of Columbia, created by Act of Congress of the United States of America, its successors and assigns, the sum of _____ Dollars.

(A. B.) _____

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named A. B. as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who have hereunto subscribed our names at his request as witnesses theretn, in the presence of the said testator and of each other.

_____

_____

_____

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HIS EXCELLENCY, MR. KAI FU SHAH,
ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY FROM THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE UNITED STATES.

—*See "Minister Shah on the Conservancy," Page 14.*

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# THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

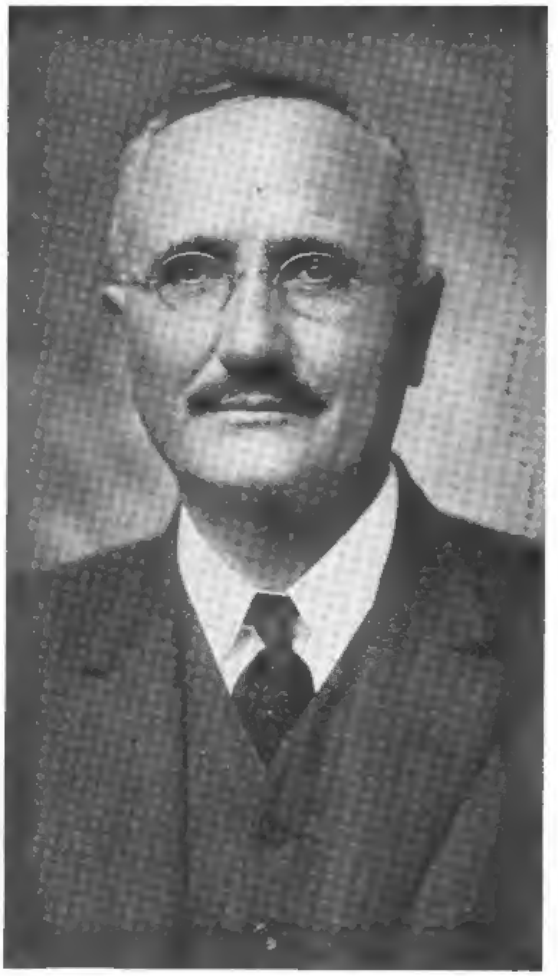
VOLUME NINE JULY, 1914 NUMBER THREE

## THE PROOF OF FRIENDSHIP

By MABEL T. BOARDMAN

THE great master, Confucius, was once asked by one of his disciples, "Is there one word that may serve as a rule of practise for all one's life?" The master replied, "Is not 'Reciprocity' such a word?" Another time the same master said, "At first it was my way to hear a man's words and give him credit for his conduct. Now I hear a man's words and look at his conduct."

Wise, indeed, was old Confucius. In acts, not words, is to be found the proof of true friendship. The great opportunity to do an act of friendship for China, an act of humanity for her people, has been offered by the Chinese Government to the United States through the medium of the American Red Cross.



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LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM L. SIBERT, U. S. ENGINEER CORPS.

BUILDER OF GATUN LOCKS AND DAM AT PANAMA, CHAIRMAN OF RED CROSS CHINESE CONSERVANCY BOARD

This opportunity lies in the line of being of assistance in the work of flood prevention in the central part of China, thus doing away with the untold sufferings of hundreds of thousands of famine victims; and, furthermore, of reclaiming a large amount of rich agricultural land in a district where every square foot is needed for food production.

A dam was created by the high dikes of the Grand Canal in the area affected. Several large, shallow lakes, some backing directly up against the Canal dikes, have thus resulted on the west side from the waters of the Huai River, which flowing first into the Hungtse Lake, have not sufficient outlet to the sea. Much land not actually under water in the lakes

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is still of a useless, marshy character. At times of heavy rainfall, these shallow lakes and the swamp land cannot take care of the water, which,

ARTHUR POWELL DAVIS
CHIEF ENGINEER U. S. RECLAMATION SERVICE, MEMBER OF RED CROSS CHINESE CONSERVANCY BOARD.

finding no adequate outlet to the sea, spreads out for hundreds of square miles over the surrounding country, ruining the crops and reducing the large population to utter destitution and starvation.

The plan of the Red Cross Engineer, Mr. Jameson, is to carry the water of the Huai river and the Hungtse Lake through a well-built channel across the Grand Canal into the old, now unoccupied, bed of the Yellow River, with its high dikes; to shut off this water from the lakes to the southeast; and to drain these lakes by another channel into the Yangtse River. This plan, if feasible, as the land elevation and other topographical features indicate, will not only prevent all floods save those caused by absolutely abnormal rainfalls, but will reclaim a million acres, and improve probably about nine millions more.

The Ye and the Shu, other rivers farther north, and improvements on the Grand Canal, are included in the conservancy plans.

### CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT HELP

The first step in this important work is the sending of a board of eminent engineers to China to study Mr. Jameson's plan, report upon its

DANIEL WEBSTER MEAD,
PROFESSOR OF HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MEMBER OF RED CROSS CHINESE CONSERVANCY BOARD

value and practicability and make such changes as a more extensive survey may suggest. The Chinese Government has left to the American

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Red Cross the selection of this Board and has asked, in case the plan is carried out, that the American Red Cross recommend to the Chinese Government an Engineer, preferably an Army Engineer, for appointment as Engineer-in-Chief.

The President, the Secretaries of State, War, and Interior, and Congress, have all lent their aid to the Chinese Government and the American Red Cross to further this effort. The following Bill was introduced in both houses of Congress:

(S. J. RES. 139.)

Joint Resolution to authorize the President to grant leave of absence to an officer of the Corps of Engineers for the purpose of

CHARLES DAVIS JAMESON
RED CROSS GENERAL ADVISORY ENGINEER, ACCOMPANYING THE BOARD

accepting an appointment under the Government of China, on work of conservation and public improvement.

Whereas the Republic of China, with the advice and assistance of the American Red Cross, has arranged for extensive reclamation work in China for the prevention of floods and the resultant famines and is desirous that an Engineer officer of the United States Army, experienced in

COLIN HERRLE,
DISBURSING OFFICER FOR THE BOARD

this class of work, be permitted to serve in preparing the project and in the execution of the work; and

Whereas the United States of America wishes to show its friendly feeling for the Republic of China by complying with this desire: Now, therefore, be it

**Resolved**, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to grant leave of absence to an officer of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to assist the Republic of China to make an examination and report on the reclamation of Huai River, and thereafter to act as chief engineer of the Huai conservation work in China, to be appointed by the same authority (in pursuance of an arrangement between the American Red Cross and the Government of China); and

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that such officer while absent on such leave be, and he is hereby authorized to accept from the Government of China the said employment with compensation from said Government: Provided, however, That the permission so given shall be held to terminate at such date as the President may determine. To insure the continuance and completion of this work the President may have the power of substitution in case of the termination of the detail of said officer for any cause; and that the officer, while so absent in the service of the Republic of China, shall receive no pay or allowances from the United States Government.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ENDORSEMENT

President Wilson wrote the Chairmen of the Military Affairs Com-

JAMES S. KEAN,
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD

mittees of the Senate and the House giving his approval of the resolution. His letter to Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Committee, dated April 7, was as follows:

"I learn that the Congress is to be asked to pass a joint resolution which would authorize me to grant leave of absence to an officer of the Corps of Engineers of the army to assist the Republic of China in the conservation work connected with the control of the waters of the river system there.

"The government of China, as you know, has been generous enough to let the American Red Cross Society take supervision of this work and it is the earnest desire of the society that it should be under the general supervision of an engineer of the army.

"This is so singular an evidence of the usefulness of a disinterested body in serving a great nation just awakening that I sincerely hope it may be feasible to grant this permission."

Secretary of War Garrison also sent his indorsement. A letter from the Secretary to Senator Chamberlain, dated April 4, follows:

"Referring to the proposed joint resolution authorizing the President, in his discretion, to grant leave of absence to an officer of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to assist the Republic of China, as a member of a board of officers to be designated by the Republic of China to make an examination and report on the reclamation of Huai River, and thereafter to act as chief engineer of the Huai conservation work in China, to be appointed by the same authority, I beg to say that this joint resolution has been carefully considered by the Judge Advocate General and it fully meets with my approval. I believe the granting of the leave of absence to an officer of the Corps of Engineers for this purpose will not only do a great and valuable work for China, but will be a testimonial of our friendly feeling for that country and a desire to be of assistance to her in this great humanitarian work."

The bill passed in both the Senate and the House unanimously. It was approved by the President May 22.

The eminent engineer selected by the Red Cross, who has been granted leave by the President to undertake this great work, is

LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM L. SIBERT

of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, builder of the famous Gatun locks and dam at Panama.

Colonel Sibert is a graduate of West Point, and his engineering activities embrace river work in Kentucky, construction of the ship canal connecting the great lakes, direction of engineering work in Arkansas, in the Philippines, and harbor engineering work from Louisville to Pitts-

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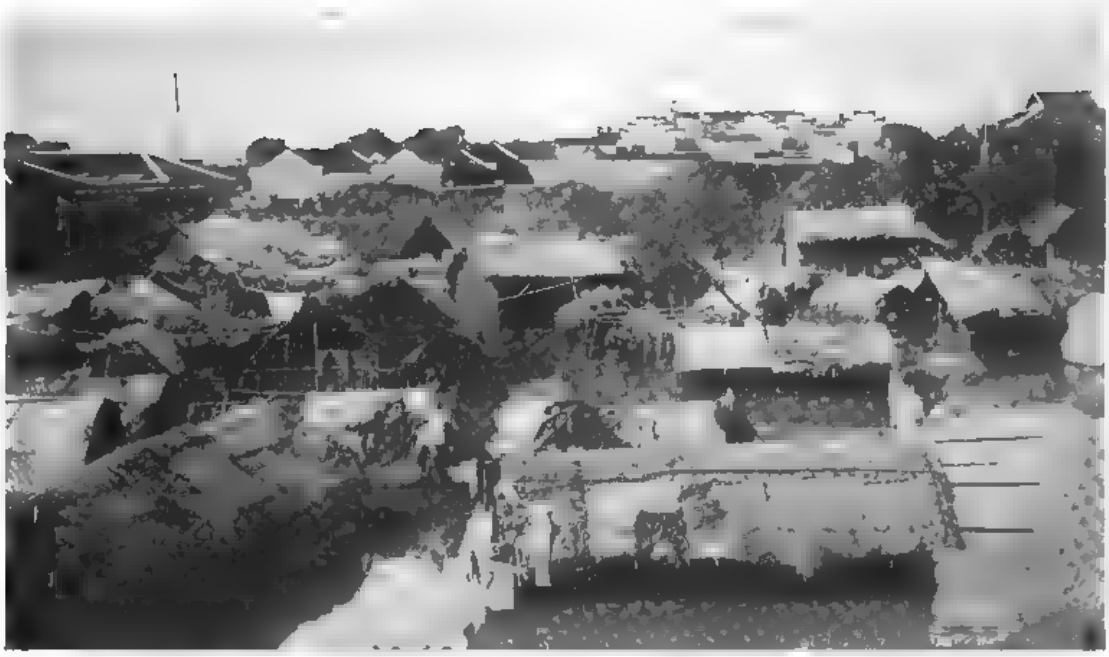

HOMES FLOODED IN THE HUIA RIVER REGION

burgh. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

The second member of the Board is

MR. ARTHUR P. DAVIS

Chief Engineer of the United States Government Reclamation Service, who has been granted leave by the Secretary of the Interior because of the importance of this undertaking in China. Mr. Davis was a member of the Board of Consulting Engineers for the Panama Canal. He has prepared a number of reports published by the Government on hydrography and irrigation. At the request of the Porto Rican Government he drafted plans for the irrigation of the southern slopes of Porto Rico, and later for the Russian Government started extensive irrigation projects in Turkestan. He was topographer for the United States Geological Survey, was in charge of hydraulic examinations for the Nicaraguan and Panama Canal routes, and has had a broad experience in reclamation work throughout the United States. Mr. Davis is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

MR. DANIEL W. MEAD

Professor of Hydraulic Engineering at the University of Wisconsin, is the third member of the Board. Professor Mead was on the staff of the United States Geological Survey, was Chief Engineer of the Rockford Construction Company, and was consulting engineer of hydraulic works and power plants until his appointment to the faculty of the University of Wisconsin. He has had charge of construction of a number of water and hydro-electric plants, and is the author of recognized books on such subjects. He was a member of the Ohio Flood Commission. He also is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

MR. CHARLES D. JAMESON

the American Red Cross Engineer, will accompany the Board as General Adviser, and if the conservancy work is carried out, will be appointed by the Chinese Government in that same capacity. Mr. Jameson has passed some twenty years in China in engineering work there. He was Engineer in the construction of the Mexican Central Railroad. For four years he was in charge of dredging on the Panama Canal, and made a study of the Chagres river under the French administration. He was instructor in engineering in the

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Institute of Technology at Boston, and for six years was head of the Engineering Department of the Iowa State University. He has done work

CHINESE MADONNA AND BABE AMONG FLOOD AND FAMINE SUFFERERS

for the Chinese Imperial Government as an Engineer, and for three years he has been the Engineer for the American Red Cross in China for the preliminary survey of this work.

MR. L. D. CORNISH

who was for seven years designing engineer for the masonry work on the Panama Canal, and who has also had extensive experience in river conservancy on the Ohio and other rivers, will go as Colonel Sibert's assistant. Two other engineers who have done much work for the United States Government, J. B. Bond and R. J. Newell, are members of the party to act as Chiefs of parties in the work. A stenographer and disbursing clerk, and also a further personnel of competent American assistants, with one exception, will complete the party.

On Professor Mead's suggestion there will be added a brilliant young Chinese,

MR. SYLVANUS T. SUEN

who has just finished a two-year course in hydraulic engineering under Professor Mead, at the University of Wisconsin, and who will go as one of the assistants. This is done not only because Mr. Suen speaks the Chinese of the conservancy area, but because one of the best things we can do for China is to help train her young men to enable them to do this

MR JAMESON THE RED CROSS ENGINEER, MAKING THE PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF THE DISTRESSED REGION

kind of work for their own country in the future.

THE AMERICAN LOAN

To complete this conservancy the Chinese Government has asked the

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good offices of the American Red Cross to aid it in obtaining a twenty million dollar, gold, five per cent loan, and what additional amount may prove necessary on the further study to complete the work, to be secured by the revenues for all Government lands in the conservancy area and from all revenues accruing to the Government from the conservancy work, including the sale and lease of all reclaimed land, all taxes imposed on the improved lands, and all tolls in that part of the Grand Canal running through this area. If these prove insufficient, the Chinese Government guarantees the principal and interest of the loan from other revenues. The details for the loan are to be worked out and agreed upon this summer so that as soon as the report of the Engineering Board is received the matter of floating the loan can be promptly undertaken.

### SECURITY FOR THE LOAN

China has never been known to repudiate a loan. The integrity of her merchants finds its counterpart in the integrity of the nation. Not including the Grand Canal tolls nor the taxes on eight or nine million acres to be improved, a million acres of rich Government land that it is expected will be reclaimed and which will yield two crops a year should prove worth many times the amount of the loan. The new railroad running north and south across the conservancy area and a railroad soon to be built by a Belgian concession running northwest and southeast across the same area will greatly enhance the value of all the land in this district.

The Chinese Government makes an honest business proposition and is ready to place an eminent American Army Engineer in charge of the work, a fine proof of its confidence in of us, with the approval of the President and the United States Government, with the good offices of the American Red Cross, with the aid of American bankers and an American construction company, if granted, will give faithful proof of our friendship and our interest in the welfare of the new Republic in the Far East.

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# MINISTER SHAH ON THE CONSERVANCY

## BRILLIANT CHINESE DIPLOMAT ENTERTAINS RED CROSS ENGINEERING BOARD AND TALKS OF BIG HUMANITARIAN UNDERTAKING

AT the Chinese legation in Washington, just prior to the departure of the board of eminent engineers to undertake the Chinese conservancy work for the American Red Cross and the Chinese government, Minister Kai fu Shah gave the party a dinner. This was on the night of June 3. Among the guests present were Hon. John W. Foster, formerly Secretary of State and formerly Minister to China; Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. A., retired, Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, and Miss Davis; Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross; Colonel William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Chairman of the Conservancy Board, and Mrs. Sibert; Arthur P. Davis, Chief Engineer of the United States Reclamation Service, member of the Conservancy Board, and Mrs. Davis; Hon. E. T. Williams, Chief of the Far Eastern Bureau of the State Department, and Mrs. Williams. Daniel W. Mead, Professor of Hydraulic Engineering in the University of Wisconsin, a member of the Conservancy Board, and Charles Davis Jameson, the general advisory engineer for the board, could not be present.

### An Optimistic Prophecy

In a very happy speech, the new Minister from China said:

"I have no intention of making a speech, but the occasion calls for a few remarks from me.

"Colonel Sibert, Mr. Davis and Mr. Mead, with Mr. Jameson as adviser, are about to go as a board of engineers to verify the preliminary survey made by Mr. Jameson of the Huai River region.

"I am sorry that Mr. Mead and Mr. Jameson cannot be with us to-night.

"My Government is very much pleased with the selection made by the Red Cross of such eminent engineers to form this board, and I wish to congratulate the Red Cross on its success in securing their valuable services.

"With the Government and people of China there is a sentiment connected with the conservancy of the Huai River. This is an historic engineering problem. It was a flood in that region about 40 centuries ago with which the first authentic record in Chinese history begins. The great engineer who had charge of the work of controlling the flood was Yu. He traveled all over that region and it took him 9 years to clear the channels of the streams and drain all the superfluous water into the sea or into the Yangtse Kiang. On account of this great achievement the Chinese people have unto this day held Yu as the greatest benefactor of the race and given him the title of 'The Great Yu.'

"The Huai River region is so fertile that it has always been known as the granary of China. The Grand Canal was built primarily for the purpose of transporting rice from that region to Pekin. Unfortunately devastating floods have transformed that region in recent years into swamps, and thrown millions of people out of their homes, with the result that famine is of annual occurrence. The American Red Cross has always been prompt and ready in affording relief to the famine sufferers, and the Chinese Government and people have always held its work in grateful remembrance. Now the Red Cross is ready not only to relieve the famine in that district but to prevent famine, if possible.

"With Colonel Sibert at the head of the undertaking, there is no doubt that the reclamation work will be carried forward to a speedy completion, and generations of the Chinese people yet unborn will bless him for his great achievement and hold him in the same reverence as they now do 'The Great Yu.'"

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# MAKING READY FOR MEXICO

THE CRISIS MAKES NECESSARY THE ADOPTION BY THE RED CROSS OF A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ACTION

By ERNEST P. BICKNELL

NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

THE promise of peace, order, and an established government in Mexico brightens along the horizon as these lines are being written, early in June. To no one does this promise bring greater satisfaction and rejoicing than to those who are charged with the duty of directing the policies and activities of the American Red Cross. While the people of the United States are hoping that war may be avoided, one cause for gratification will remain even though this hope be disappointed. This is to be found in the fact that the period of quiet which has existed since the beginning of the mediation conference has afforded an opportunity for thousands of American citizens whose lives were in jeopardy in Mexico to make their escape from danger and to reach their homes in safety.

In the event of war, the duties of the Red Cross would be many and its responsibilities great. Its operations in connection with the war would be under the direction of the military and naval authorities, but it would be expected to provide a large number of persons for service in various capacities and large quantities of necessary supplies of a character which could not well be provided by the Army or Navy. The duties of the Red Cross would have to do with the sick and wounded and with prisoners of war. In order that these duties may be made clear, the following brief and untechnical description of the manner in which the war would be conducted may be helpful.

## THE PLAN OF ACTION.

As the operations of the Navy must be confined to the coast, it is probable that the Navy would establish a certain number of hospitals at convenient points along our Atlantic and Pacific shores, and sailors who fell sick while serving on our naval vessels in southern waters, and those who were wounded in naval engagements, would receive immediate care of a preliminary nature on board the battleships or the hospital ships which would accompany our fleets. As soon as possible, however, the hospital ships bearing the sick and wounded would return to the large, quiet base hospitals on our own territory and leave their patients in those institutions for thorough care and convalescence. The Red Cross would be expected to provide surgeons, nurses, orderlies and clerical and domestic assistance at the base hospitals and on board the hospital ships to such an extent as might be called for by the naval authorities.

The relation of the Red Cross to the Army would be somewhat more complex. The entire body of United States troops would be broken up into units or armies, operating in different places and under different commanders. Each unit or army would have its separate headquarters established at some convenient point far in the rear of the actual scene of fighting. Each army headquarters would probably establish a large base hospital for the care of sick and wounded soldiers. The soldiers having been wounded in battle or taken sick in camp far from headquarters would receive first attention in portable field hospitals, which would be moved about as the armies themselves moved, and which would be set up as near as practicable to the actual scene of fighting. When the sick and wounded soldiers had been given first attention and preliminary care in the

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field hospitals, they would be transported by rail or in ambulance trains back to the large base hospitals at army headquarters. The Red Cross would be expected to have men and have necessary ambulances, mule teams, etc., for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers from the field hospitals to the base hospitals. The Red Cross would also be expected to provide such surgeons, nurses, clerical force and domestic help at the base hospitals as might be called for by the Army authorities, in precisely the same manner as similar personnel would be provided for the base hospitals of the Navy.

### CHARACTER OF SUPPLIES.

In addition to the work above described in connection with the transportation and care of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors, other important duties are laid upon the Red Cross by the regulations which govern its operations in time of war. The sick and wounded soldiers and sailors require many comforts and delicacies which cannot well be provided by the regular military establishment. The Red Cross is expected to obtain these comforts and delicacies and to send them to the hospitals and army headquarters as needed. The Surgeon General of the Army and the Surgeon General of the Navy have caused to be prepared a list including many of the articles which the Red Cross might be called upon to provide in time of war. This list is as follows:

### FOODS, ETC.

Beefs—liquid or extract—soluble.
Beef cubes (Steero).
Soups, assorted, 1-pt. tins.
Cocoa.
Chocolate, hard, in foil-covered cakes.
Condensed Milk, unsweetened, in 1-lb. commercial tins.
Malted milk, 1-lb. bottles.
Evaporated milk and cream.
Grape juice.
Preserved fruits—such as cherries, peaches, pears, prunes, plums.
Orange marmalade.
Jellies—such as currant, quince, orange, apple, bilberry, elderberry.
Pure honey.
Apple honey.
Can openers.
Pipes and tobacco.

### HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT.

Cots, Gold Medal, Medical Department size.
Bed Sacks, of heavy ticking, size finished, 32x80 inches.
Pillow sacks, of heavy ticking, size finished, 17x27 inches.
Pillows, hair or feather, size finished 17x27 inches.
Mattresses, felt, size (approximate) 27x75 inches.
Pillow cases, size 17¾x29 inches.
Sheets, size 50x86 inches.
Blankets, grey, 5-lb., size 68x88 inches.
Rubber sheets, 54 inches wide.
Towels, bath, of crash.
Towels, hand.
Mosquito bars—top width, 30 inches, length, 82 inches; bottom width, 48 inches, length, 82 inches; height, 50 inches.
Mosquito bar frames for Gold Medal cots.
Folding stools, Gold Medal type.
Folding chairs, Gold Medal type.
Folding tables, Gold Medal type.
Rolling chairs, Gold Medal type.
Food trays.
Air cushions, open center.
Folding rubber bath tubs.
Wash basins, metal.
Paper drinking cups.
Palm leaf fans.

### CLOTHING, ETC.

*Pajamas, sizes 16, 17 and 18.
*Night shirts, sizes 16, 17 and 18.
*Convalescent gowns, like bath robes, of terry cloth or similar material.
Socks.
Light-weight underwear.
Ward slippers or mules.
Handkerchiefs.
Tooth brushes.
Combs.
Hair brushes.
Bath sponges.
Writing paper and pencils.
Comfort bags of bright chintz, size about 12x14 inches; suggested contents: Pad of writing paper, six stamped envelopes, pencil, rubber stamps, safety pins, etc.
Housewives of bright chintz, size about 6x8 inches; suggested contents: Black and

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*Paper patterns may be obtained from the Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or from Butterick Company, Spring and Macdougal streets, New York, N. Y. Ask for "Red Cross patterns." On the hem of the pocket of each night shirt and suit of pajamas and on the turn-down collar of each convalescent robe, a red cross should be sewed. These may be obtained from the Red Cross, Washington, D. C., without charge.

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white thread, large needles, large thimbles, buttons for men's clothes, safety pins, etc.

### WOULD KEEP HOMEFOLKS ADVISED.

Finally, the Red Cross is required to establish an intelligence bureau whose duty it would be to serve as a means of communication and information between the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors in the hospitals and their friends and relatives at home. In order to carry out this purpose, the Red Cross would establish a general headquarters of its intelligence bureau in Washington, with a branch bureau at the headquarters of each army and at each base hospital of the Navy. It would be the duty of the Red Cross intelligence bureau to keep an accurate record of soldiers and sailors who were killed or who died from disease, and to inform their relatives and friends of their death. The intelligence bureau would also inform the friends of those who were sick or injured of the nature of their disability and of their progress toward recovery. This bureau would also undertake to answer inquiries concerning soldiers and sailors who had been killed or who were sick or injured, which might be received from friends desiring information in regard to them. The intelligence bureau would also keep a record of prisoners of war captured from the enemy, and when opportunity offered, would send information concerning them through the lines for the information of their own friends and relatives.

In preparation for meeting these heavy responsibilities in the event of war with Mexico, the Red Cross has created an organization which can become instantly active. A standing committee, which has been designated the Committee on Direction, has been formed to have charge of all Red Cross operations under the immediate authority of the War Relief Board and the general authority of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross. The Committee on Direction consists of the Surgeon General of the Army, who is chairman, the Surgeon General of the Navy, vice-chairman, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Chairman of the National Relief Board, and the National Director, who is secretary of the Committee.

### WORK DIVIDED SYSTEMATICALLY

In order that the various functions of the Red Cross in connection with war may be segregated and centralized, four bureaus have been created, each in charge of a chief. These bureaus are as follows:

Medical Bureau. This bureau has charge of the provision and assignment of surgeons and all other persons, except nurses, required to be furnished by the Red Cross in connection with the hospitals and the transportation of the sick and wounded.

Bureau of Nursing. This bureau will provide all Red Cross nurses required for service in hospitals.

Bureau of Material. The duty of this bureau will be to arrange for the collection of such supplies as may be donated throughout the country, for their transportation to certain specified central depots, where they will be properly classified and packed, and for their transportation to such points as may be designated by the Army and Navy authorities. The purchase of such supplies as cannot be properly donated will also be the duty of this bureau.

Bureau of Intelligence. The duties which will fall to this bureau have been described in preceding paragraphs of this statement.

### WOULD ASK PEOPLE TO HELP

Should the efforts at mediation fail, with the result that active military operations would be necessary, the Red Cross will immediately notify the people of the United States of the part which they may take in the contribution of suitable supplies for the use of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. As is

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well understood, the Red Cross does not confine its humanitarian operations to the assistance of the soldiers and sailors of our own military forces, but gives its help with impartiality to the sick and wounded of the enemy when they come within its reach. In case of war with Mexico, therefore, supplies contributed by the generosity of the American people will be used for the relief not only of our own soldiers and sailors, but those, also, of the Mexican forces when they are brought into our hospitals.

Announcement will be made in due time of the establishment of supply depots in a number of our larger cities, to which contributions may be forwarded, and where they will be properly classified and packed for shipment to hospitals and army headquarters. Many patriotic organizations and thousands of individuals have already volunteered their services in the collection of the necessary funds and supplies and for personal service in the hospitals or wherever personal service can be used. There is no doubt whatever that the Red Cross will have an ample number of loyal and capable volunteers from which to select those who must be called upon to participate in the important and difficult duties with which it may be charged.

Already the Red Cross is engaged in important work resulting from the Mexican complications. Those who have read this MAGAZINE know that the American Red Cross has given much time and expended a large sum of money in caring for wounded and sick Mexican soldiers at points on the international boundary line between Mexico and the United States, and in the rescue and repatriation of a large number of American citizens who found themselves unable to escape from Mexico without help.

Immediately after the occupation of Vera Cruz by the United States forces, Admiral Fletcher, then in command of the United States fleet at Vera Cruz, requested Red Cross assistance in caring for the sick and destitute persons in that city. This care was intended to include not only Americans and other foreigners who had gathered in Vera Cruz, but also the native population, which, because of the military operations and the stoppage of the ordinary channels of business, was deprived in a great many individual instances of the usual opportunities for earning a livelihood. In response to the request from Admiral Fletcher, the Red Cross sent to Vera Cruz, as its representative, Mr. Charles Jenkinson, whose previous work for the Red Cross in Mexico had given him especial equipment for this duty. Mr. Jenkinson has established headquarters in Mexico and has associated with himself, as assistant, Dr. A. R. Goodman, an American physician who has long resided in Mexico and is familiar with the language and customs of the people. In other pages of this number of the RED CROSS MAGAZINE will be found some account by Mr. Jenkinson of his work and experiences in Vera Cruz.

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# MEXICAN RELIEF AND RESCUE WORK

## RED CROSS AGENT HAS INTERESTING, AND AT TIMES, THRILLING EXPERIENCES ALLEVIATING SUFFERING AND HELPING REFUGEES HOME

By CHARLES JENKINSON

IN CHARGE OF RED CROSS FIELD HEADQUARTERS, VERA CRUZ

AFTER the occupation of Vera Cruz by the United States naval and military forces on April 21, the commanding officers were confronted with considerable suffering and distress. Both the army and navy relieved as much of this suffering as they could, consistent with their other duties, but it was soon seen that the task was not one that could conveniently be handled by men whose time was more than well occupied with matters of grave military importance.

Therefore, on April 29, Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding officer of the United States naval forces in Vera Cruz harbor, telegraphed to Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross, as follows:

**"Urgent need for Red Cross work, both for Americans and Mexicans, require food, medical attention, and supplies. I strongly recommend Dr. A. R. Goodman, Chief Surgeon National Railways of Mexico, be placed in charge of Red Cross work. He is also recommended by Consul General Shanklin and Consul Canada. Request authority for Dr. Goodman to draw upon Red Cross funds."**

The Red Cross acknowledged receipt of the foregoing cablegram, and cabled General Funston, commanding the land forces at Vera Cruz, the same day as follows:

**"Personal telegram to Miss Boardman states need for relief of suffering at Vera Cruz and suggests availability of Dr. A. R. Goodman as relief agent. You may draw on Red Cross up to $5,000 for relief purposes, Charles Jenkinson, experienced agent, leaves immediately for Vera Cruz by way of Galveston to take charge for Red Cross. When he reports please transfer him unexpended balance our funds. Consul Canada has government funds for relief Americans."**

U. S. NAVY EXPEDITES JOURNEY.

Admiral Fletcher's telegram to Miss Boardman was received at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, April 29, and at 10 o'clock that night the writer left Washington for Galveston, Texas, where he boarded the U. S. S. "Connecticut" for Tampico, and from Tampico was taken to Vera Cruz on board the U. S. Torpedo Boat Destroyer "Jouett," arriving at Vera Cruz just six days after the receipt of the Admiral's telegram requesting a Red Cross representative.

Upon my arrival in Vera Cruz I reported to General Funston, commander-in-chief of the United States Expeditionary Forces and Military Governor of Vera Cruz, and to Rear Admiral Badger, commander-in-chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, for the purpose of paying my respects and placing myself at the orders of the army and navy. I also called on the American Consul, Mr. W. W. Canada, and the American Consul General at Mexico City, Mr. Arnold Shanklin, who had removed his offices to Vera Cruz.

As a result of my conferences with these various officials, and with Dr. A. R. Goodman, former chief surgeon of the Mexican National Railways, who had been acting representative of the American Red Cross pending my arrival, it was found that the food supplies in Vera Cruz were becoming very limited and that there was considerable suffering for want of proper food, especially among the poorer Mexican families. In response to a cable, the American Red Cross headquarters in Washington sent by the next steamer about half a carload of corn and beans (the principal articles

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GROUP OF AMERICAN REFUGEES IN FRONT OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE IN VERA CRUZ, MEX. THEY WERE PROVIDED FOR AND BROUGHT HOME BY THE RED CROSS.

of food in Mexican families), salt meats, soda biscuit, condensed milk and malted milk. The last three items were especially desired for infants and invalids. A large supply of anti-typhoid and anti-smallpox serums, quinine and *Sun* cholera tablets, etc., were also sent.

Many suggestions were made by officials at the army headquarters as to ways in which the American Red Cross could be helpful in Vera Cruz, and so far as possible, these suggestions are being put into actual operation. Immediately upon my arrival in Vera Cruz, I was requested by Admiral Badger to assist in the collection of American and other foreign refugees.

### THE LAST TRIP FOR REFUGEES.

Leaving Dr. Goodman in charge at Vera Cruz, I sailed May 8 on board the Norwegian steamer "The City of Tampico," which had been chartered by the United States Government for the transportation of Americans and other foreign refugees from points in Southern Mexico. The vessel was not a large one, the cabins only affording berths for thirty people, but inasmuch as all other passenger vessels available had been impressed by the United States Government in other parts, it was deemed advisable to bring out on this vessel all Americans who could be persuaded to leave, and as many citizens of other countries as could be accommodated.

The instructions from the Admiral were: "Urge all Americans to leave the country immediately and strongly advise all other foreigners to leave, and add that this will be positively the last vessel that will be sent by the United States Government to afford transportation to the United States."

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On May 10 we arrived off Progreso and found that the American Consulate had been attacked about a week before and had been stoned and maltreated generally. The coat of arms and the flag were removed and buried in the street under a pile of stones, and the first and second vice-consuls and other Americans had been driven on board an American freight steamer and compelled to leave for the United States. The vice-consul, before leaving, had requested the British consul to take charge of American affairs, but for entirely satisfactory reasons he could not do so, and the Cuban consul's voluntary offer was accepted.

### R. C. OFFICIAL'S LIFE THREATENED.

I took the train on May 11 for Merida and stayed over night there, coming down the next day with one hundred and twenty-three refugees of all nationalities, only fourteen of whom were American citizens. Shortly after my arrival in Merida, the Governor of Yucatan sent a messenger to the hotel to inform me that I was to be assassinated by a mob that night and should be prepared. He also instructed the Cuban Consul to notify me officially that this would happen, and the Consul offered me refuge over night in the Consulate. I declined and remained in the hotel that night, and there was no sign of any disturbance whatever, as a violent rain fell and nobody came out.

A 8 o'clock that night the Governor sent a telegram to the *Jefe Politico* at Progreso, stating that I had been put in prison as a spy, and at 9 he sent another, stating that I had been released from prison and chased out of town by an angry mob. Both of these telegrams were posted on the official black-board at Progreso, but I am certainly unaware of any such treatment.

When we reached Progreso with the refugees we had some difficulty in persuading the authorities to allow them to go aboard the steamer, as President Huerta was said to have sent specific instructions that no Americans were to be permitted to leave any Mexican port.

### ENTIRE GARRISON MEETS LONE MAN.

We reached Campeche the next day, May 12, and took on nineteen refugees, very few of whom were American citizens. I went ashore on a launch alone and was greeted by the entire garrison of soldiers, machine guns and artillery. The soldiers seemed to be of the opinion that the little freight steamer was an American man-o'-war, and they were prepared to resist. They seemed quite nonplused when I stepped ashore all alone. We encountered trouble in getting supplies at this point, owing to an executive order that no food supplies should be given Americans or American ships.

CORNER VIEW OF AMERICAN RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS IN VERA CRUZ, MEXICO

On May 13 we reached Laguna del Carmen, and the same day we left with twenty-one refugees, nearly all of whom were American citizens. Here the port doctor insisted upon

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THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN FROM THE ROOF OF THE RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS IN VERA CRUZ. MUCH "SNIPING" BY MEXICANS WAS CARRIED ON FROM THE CATHEDRAL TOWER IN THE DISTANCE.

our purchasing a considerable supply of medicines, and would not permit us to leave until we had bought them at exorbitant prices at his own drug store. The authorities wanted to tax us forty pesos for putting a bull on board the ship for fresh meat, but we killed the bull on shore and there was no charge whatever for taking the carcass on board.

We arrived at Frontera on the morning of May 16 and remained there until the evening of May 18, picking up twelve refugees. May 17 was the one hundredth anniversary of Norwegian Independence, and inasmuch as there were six Norwegian vessels in the harbor, they decided to celebrate the day. The ships were decorated and a tin pan concert was given in the evening. Two American Indians among the refugees, "Cat's Eye" and "Wounded Buffalo" gave three acts of knife throwing, sleight of hand and bag punching, and these acts were really entertaining. We had several professional singers and dancers, and one or two comedians. In short, the bill was a good one. At the conclusion of the performance, we took up a collection for the benefit of the Norwegian Life Saving Service, realizing about twelve dollars, which was turned over to the captain.

We arrived in Vera Cruz on the evening of May 20, and at noon of May 21 the refugees were transferred to the Ward Line steamer "Monterey" for passage to New Orleans after the ship had visited Coatzacoalcos.

### 170 REFUGEES ARE RESCUED

The refugees were apparently very well pleased with the treatment they received aboard the vessel. As I left the steamer, they shouted vivas and clapped their hands until I was out of hearing.

Out of the total of one hundred and seventy passengers transported on "The City of Tampico" only thirty-seven were American citizens, and of this number twelve were residents of Porto Rico, two were American Indians and three were American negroes. The other refugees were citizens of fifteen nations. Owing to the comparatively small number of women and children, it was possible to provide berths in the cabins for all except the men and hammocks were swung for them on deck.

All Americans are now out of the States of Yucatan, Campeche and Tabasco and the Territory of Quintana Roo, except thirty-three, including four women, who are inland from Frontera and Laguna del Carmen, and who can reach the Republic

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of Guatemala within six hours on horseback.

### DR. GOODMAN GIVES VALUABLE SERVICE

Dr. Goodman began relief work in Vera Cruz in the name of the American Red Cross April 27, and from the beginning he has rendered very valuable services. In recognition of these services he has been engaged to continue with the Red Cross in Mexico and is charged with the medical and surgical portion of the work in Vera Cruz, in addition to a considerable portion of the food distribution. Mr. R. D. Jones served for several weeks as stenographer at the Red Cross headquarters. Mr. C. E. Seifert, who has lived in Mexico all his life, is now charged with the office work and is assisting in the compilation of the records and the investigation of cases.

A furnished apartment of eight rooms suitable for both residence and business purposes, has been secured at Calle de Vicario No. 19, Altos, which is in the center of the city, very convenient to army and marine headquarters, the various military and civil hospitals, the American consulate, and other establishments with which the Red Cross must cooperate. With this enlarged space, the Field Headquarters of the American Red Cross in Mexico are prepared to afford relief and alleviate suffering whenever called upon.

Without making a tabulation of the cases handled already by the Field Headquarters, the following facts are cited as giving a fair idea of the various kinds of relief that are being afforded in Vera Cruz and vicinity by the Red Cross:

### 400 TO 500 MEXICANS KILLED.

It is well known that whenever there is a military engagement, a considerable number of the residents of the locality where the engagement takes place disappear during the excitement or follow the forces as they withdraw from the scene of conflict. This was especially true in Vera Cruz. It is estimated that between 400 and 500 Mexicans were killed during the American occupation of Vera Cruz, and perhaps as many more, including the wounded, fled from Vera Cruz with the departure of the Mexican Federals. In many instances, the Mexicans killed or missing have left families behind, and as they are of the lower or "peon" class, which is known for its poverty, it was only a matter of a very few days before the scant resources of these families were entirely exhausted and they were forced to become dependents upon the community.

The Field Headquarters of the American Red Cross has received many applications from these families, and after each case was thor-

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS AT VERA CRUZ IS MAINTAINED IN THE TERMINAL HOTEL AND RAILROAD STATION, SHOWN IN THIS PICTURE

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A TYPICAL SCENE IN A MEXICAN MARKET PLACE

oughly investigated, relief has been given in the form of corn and beans, with biscuit, condensed milk and malted milk for the children and the invalids. In rare instances, money has been given for the purchase of other necessary food supplies.

In some instances the women have not asked for financial relief but have asked for assistance in finding employment. This assistance has been rendered whenever possible, although it is difficult to place most of the women because of their numerous small children. Many old women and young girls have previously made their living by selling lottery tickets, but lotteries have been discontinued since the American occupation, and it has therefore been necessary to encourage these vendors to seek some other employment.

Mexican men who had been engaged in clerical capacities have in many cases lost their employment, and some of these men have been aided in securing positions with the United States postal, sanitary and military authorities. Others have been put to work as "cargadores" or ordinary laborers.

Several Mexican families have been visited by death due to disease, since the establishment of the Red Cross headquarters, and have been unable to defray the small cost of burial. In every such instance the Red Cross has advanced the ten or twelve pesos necessary for the proper interment of the body. An American citizen, without funds, dropped dead in the streets of Vera Cruz from heart disease, and the Red Cross saw to his proper burial in a marked grave in a sealed casket suitable for transportation to the United States, if desired by his relatives.

An American woman, without funds or friends, was declared by a military medical board to be insane, and upon request of the chief surgeon of the United States Expeditionary Forces in Vera Cruz, the Red Cross headquarters supplied two nurses to attend the patient, while awaiting transportation and to accompany her to a place of asylum in the United States

### CARES FOR SYRIAN TRACHOMA VICTIMS

Five Syrians, who had been transported by the Navy Department from Merida, Yucatan, to Vera Cruz, en

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route to New Orleans, were taken off the steamer at Vera Cruz by the United States health officers because they were afflicted with trachoma, and were therefore undesirable aliens for admission to the United States. The Red Cross provided for them until a steamer could be secured to take them to places in Mexico where they had previously been employed and where the prospects were very good for them to be able to support themselves.

A Cuban citizen, from Merida, Yucatan, was brought to Vera Cruz personally by the Cuban consul at that place, but there were no funds available for the dispatch of this Cuban, who was in poor health, from Vera Cruz to Havana, his old home. He was supplied with transportation by the Red Cross.

Several American families have, for reasons sufficient to themselves, declined transportation to the United States at the time specified by the American Consul, thinking that the Consul would maintain them indefinitely in Vera Cruz, and the Red Cross has convinced these people of the absolute necessity of returning to the United States at once. In some instances, unfortunately, it has been necessary for the Red Cross to pay bills for maintenance and lodging already contracted for by these people, in order that they could be free to leave Vera Cruz.

Some destitute Americans have been able to secure funds by cabling to their friends in the United States, and the Red Cross has paid the cost of such cables.

### RED CROSS VACCINATES FIVE HUNDRED

Nearly five hundred Americans and other foreigners in Vera Cruz have been vaccinated or given anti-typhoid treatment at the Red Cross headquarters. Medical and surgical treatment has been given to citizens of many nations, including Mexicans and Americans.

Plans are now under consideration for the establishment by the Red Cross, in cooperation with the United States army, of a tuberculosis hospital in Vera Cruz. This is especially needed in view of the high percentage of tuberculosis in this vicinity.

Several Mexican families have been given transportation to points in the interior of Mexico, where they have formerly resided, and where their husbands, fathers or other relatives were able to support them. Transportation is always given to destitute Mexicans who come from inland points, as it is recognized that the relief problem is all too serious when only the bona-fide residents of Vera Cruz must be looked after.

Information has been furnished to the sanitary officers of the city regarding insanitary conditions in homes visited by the Red Cross or occupied by American citizens.

### LETTERS WRITTEN FOR HELPLESS.

Newspapers, magazines and other reading matter have been furnished to the army hospitals and to the camps of the army and marine corps in and about Vera Cruz. A stenographer is sent to the military hospital each day to assist the patients in their correspondence with the folks back home. This stenographer is always prepared either to write letters at the dictation of the men or to send mail matter or money for them.

The Red Cross has assisted the military officers in the efforts to have the Red Cross flag flown only on Military Hospitals or establishments and the home of the American Red Cross. Many establishments had

RESIDENCE OF THE U. S. ARMY NURSES IN VERA CRUZ

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been in the habit of flying the Red Cross flag as a means of securing protection, but since the occupation of Vera Cruz by the United States military forces adequate protection was guaranteed, and there was no longer any excuse for the misuse of the Red Cross flag.

Every day brings requests for relief not only in forms that might be expected, but also of unusual character, but I am glad to report that the Red Cross, up to date, has been able to afford relief in every worthy case that has been brought to its attention.

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# RED CROSS WORK IN MEXICO IS APPRECIATED

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING

UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET
U. S. S. Wyoming, Flagship.
Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 25, 1914.

Gentlemen:

I take pleasure in forwarding herewith copy of a letter addressed by me to Mr. Charles Jenkinson, agent of the American Red Cross at Vera Cruz, Mexico, expressing my appreciation of and thanks for services rendered by him during the recent trip of the S. S. "City of Tampico" to the Yucatan Coast. The "City of Tampico" was employed in the duty of rescuing American refugees in that district, and Mr. Jenkinson's services were of great value in assisting in the rescue and in caring for the refugees while on board the steamer.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) CHARLES J. BADGER,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,
Commander-in-Chief,
United States Atlantic Fleet.

American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosed was the following communication addressed to Mr. Jenkinson at Vera Cruz, being of the same date as the letter to Red Cross headquarters, and signed by Rear Admiral Badger:

Sir: With reference to your recent trip to the Yucatan Coast on the S. S. "City of Tampico," the Commander-in-Chief desires to express his appreciation of and sincere thanks for the valuable services rendered by you in assisting in the rescue of American refugees in that district and in looking out for their comfort on board.

A copy of this letter has been sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., and to the Navy Department.

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# HERE'S THE SEAL FOR NEXT CHRISTMAS

**IT HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY APPROVED BY THE RED CROSS AS THE NEW SEAL FOR THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE—IT IS MOSTLY OLD SANTA**

The Executive Committee of the American Red Cross has just officially approved the design for the 1914 Red Cross Christmas seal, shown in the accompanying picture. Here you see the reproduction, minus the coloring, of the little stamp which will be sold throughout the United States during the coming Christmas season to help along the unrelenting campaign which is being waged in this country against the white plague. A different design for this stamp is adopted every year. The 1914 stamp is brightly colored with red and green predominating. It is taken up almost entirely by the laughing, ruddy, applecheeked face of Santa Claus. The background in vivid green represents part of a Christmas tree. At the upper corner are red crosses. At the bottom, on an unrolled scroll, are the greetings, "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year." The legends "American Red Cross" and "1914" appear. Instead of an oblong design, as used during the 1913 Christmas season, the 1914 stamp is square—practically the size of an ordinary postage stamp. Last year the principal idea was a far-northern winter scene, the Aurora Borealis in the background and Santa Claus, with sleigh and team of eight reindeer, traveling post haste.

The Red Cross anti-tuberculosis Christmas Seal was first used by the American Red Cross as a national body in 1908. Since then over $1,800,000 has been raised through the sale of these stamps at Christmas time in the crusade against tuberculosis. Last Christmas over forty million of these stamps were sold in the United States. The Red Cross Christmas Seal was first used by the Delaware Chapter of the Red Cross in 1907, at the instance of the enterprising secretary of that Chapter, Miss Emily P. Bissell, and the plan was so successful that the national organization took it up the following year. The Red Cross hopes to break all records in the sale of these stamps next Christmas.

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# IN THE WAKE OF THE BALKAN WAR

By THEODORE T. HOLWAY

*Months may continue to pass before the immeasurable damage done in the territory covered by the battles of the late Balkan wars is repaired. Towns, villages, settlements and farms were laid waste and thousands of noncombatants were made destitute and left to starve. Scenes of indescribable misery were found on every hand. Verily the God of War laid heavily his hand on this quaint and interesting section of the Old World!*

*The United States, through the American Red Cross, sent approximately $18,000 early in the present year to an American relief committee organized in Sofia, Bulgaria. Americans were among the most generous in contributions for this merciful work, although all funds given were considerably less than the amount needed.*

*The American Relief Committee of Bulgaria accomplished a great deal in a practical and lasting way, however. It not only carried substantial relief to the stricken people in the form of food and clothing, but encouraged them to resume their vocations where possible and did much to inspire optimism and promote industry.*

*The following article is the report of Mr. Holway, the chairman of the American committee, of his relief tour in the Strumitza, Petritch, Melnik and Nevrocope districts, which ended late in February.*—EDITOR.

Prior to January 24th the writer, with other members of the Committee, and with the very valuable aid of Mr. Lazar Dimitroff, a merchant of Sofia, bought in Sofia and Phillippopolis, some 3819 padded jackets and wool cardigans, and some 200 kilos of yarn for knitting, making some 50 bales of clothing. Since there is no Bulgarian Railroad within 160 kilometers of the above districts, the War Department furnished free transportation for these goods by means of auto-trucks. It also furnished the writer an open automobile to convey him to the Strumitza district, for the purpose of distribution and further investigation. The weather was bitterly cold with much snow on the ground. My automobile broke down before we reached Samokov, and the two trucks broke down at Dubnitza, thus occasioning considerable delay. But repairs and a combination of parts enabled one truck to proceed with me to the broken bridge over the Struma, and in two subsequent trips the auto-truck brought the remainder of the goods.

We reached the bridge after the last horses had left for Petritch. There was no khan, no telephone, no telegraph. It was too cold to sleep without shelter. So a Bulgarian Circuit Judge, who was quite lame, and I were obliged to make the remainder of the journey to Petritch (11 kilometres) on foot, the lame judge leaning on my arm. It was nearly midnight of a dark night when we finally reached the city, after wandering about for nearly an hour trying, in the darkness, to find some place where we could safely cross the local stream. Arrived, the Mayor of Petritch took us to his home, and I was also his guest during my two subsequent visits to Petritch.

### REFUGEES IN MANY VILLAGES.

The Strumitza valley was reported to contain nearly 17,000 refugees from Radovish, Kukush, Doiran and Demir Hissar. I found from lists which had been carefully prepared by a local committee that there are 799 refugee neighboring villages. The Mayor went with me to visit refugees in the city, but I was not able to see many of them as they are not congregated, but scattered throughout the city wherever deserted Turkish houses offered shelter. About 53,000

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kilos of corn had been distributed among these sufferers up to the time of my arrival, and the local committee still had funds in hand. I telegraphed to one of our reliable workers to come and take charge of the distribution of clothing in Petritch, while I pushed on to Strumitza, 55 to 60 kilometres to the west. This journey I made on horseback, the road being almost impassable for conveyances.

In Strumitza I found a very efficient local committee distributing 1,300 yards of good English cloth, 200 blankets, and a lot of second-hand clothing, all of which had been sent out from England by the Relief Committee of Friends. Lists of the 3,340 refugees in the city had been prepared by this Local Committee, and were placed at my disposal. Similar lists for the 4,014 refugees sheltered in 23 of the 67 surrounding villages were not yet available.

Accompanied by a Judge and an Assistant Procureur, I visited seven of the outlying villages. The refugees were living mostly in deserted Turkish villages where many houses, or rather, hovels, were still standing. They are usually crowded several families into one house, with from six to twelve persons in a room of about 9 by 12 feet in size. Often the only furniture is a small rusty sheet-iron stove, and some very scanty bedding. Yards and streets were very dirty, in spite of repeated orders to clean them.

### FOUND PEOPLE DISHEARTENED

The people were exceedingly disheartened, brooding over their sorrows, and restlessly awaiting the time when in some way or other they can return to their former homes. This hope would seem vain, from the fact that the men are refused admission into Greek and Servian territory, while even the women who seek to return to their former homes are turned back, after being maltreated and robbed. Moreover, I was told that the Bulgarians in Greek territory are being drafted for the Greek army, and sent to the islands to serve. The Greek soldiers thus set free are brought into Macedonia and billeted on the population, the Bulgarians being compelled to receive in their houses, and give shelter and food to five Greek soldiers. The evils constantly attending the presence of these soldiers in the homes may easily be imagined.

In Strumitza, the Greek half of the city had been laid in ruins by the Greek army before it withdrew. The streets were full of piles of stones from fallen walls and burned houses. From other deserted houses the rafters and other wooden material had been taken for fuel during the bitter cold of the winter, and that in spite of strict prohibition. Fruit and mulberry trees had been cut down to furnish fuel to the many who were without bedding. They had fled from their homes with almost nothing save the clothes on their backs, and the surrounding hills furnished little fuel.

Knowing that Rev. W. C. Cooper of Salonica planned to visit Strumitza soon, I telegraphed him to come at once and take charge of the distribution of clothing. I also urged that, as far as possible, the clothing be given only in return for work in cleaning up the city streets, and possibly also on the country roads. The women were to be given wool to spin and yarn to knit. I then started back for Petritch, Melnik, and Nevrocope.

Mr. Cooper did splendid work, although at first he met with strong opposition. On Feb. 17th he wrote me: "The people were accustomed to receive bread without work, and could not understand the new idea. The few men who began work the first day were stoned from their job by women, angry because they had not received their ration of corn (maise) that day, and thinking we were the cause. The work stopped, and only on the following Monday did we get a few started. But when the working on the streets was once under way, there were every morning an increasing number waiting to be

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written. Later hundreds came, until the streets were all cleared."

The rule we followed was: For two days work we gave one quilted jacket for a man, and for one day's work one sleeveless jacket or child's jacket. Many of the children were ready and eager to work two days for their own jackets. No one was allowed to work more than four days, in order to give others a chance. There was soon a daily force of 200 or more men, women, and children. Fortunately we had several of our students from Samokov to aid in superintending, as well as Preacher Bateff and Mr. Cooper.

The yarn provided by the Committee was given out gradually for knitting into socks and stockings. "For every pair knitted (writes Mr. Cooper), we give them yarn for another pair, or a child's quilted jacket, The socks thus turned in will be given out in payment for other work." Thus all earned what they got, and part of the fruit of their work purchased more work.

### HOLWAY SETS AN EXAMPLE

In Petritch, during my absence in Strumitza, although I had insisted that some work should be done on the streets and roads in return for each article, the need was so great that at first little work was exacted. Later, however, we cleaned up one village and had some work done on the village road. The city of Petritch has also been put into much better condition. Here it was necessary for the writer to take off his coat and lead the way. We began on the yard of the Mayoralty, and when the Mayor heard of it, he came out and joined me in the work, though he was considerably astonished that I would do such menial work. Here we gave an adult's jacket for two days' work and the cleaning up of one's own yard and house. A child's jacket was given for one day's work and a clean yard.

I arranged for 60 quilted jackets to be given by the Mayor and Postmaster of Livounove on the same plan. I also urged that this plan be followed in Nevrocope; but as none of the clothing to be distributed there was from our committee, I could only recommend, not instruct.

MELNIK. The unique, picturesque, and unhygienic city of Melnik, situated as it is in a ravine, I found almost deserted, its doorless, windowless, sunless houses sheltering only some 80 refugees. A few men were busy in the neighboring vineyards, from which 2,000,000 okes of wine are exported each year; otherwise all was silent. The officials had prepared detailed lists of villages burned by the Turks in the first war, and by the Greeks upon their withdrawal (as I was assured), after peace had been concluded at Bucharest.

These lists give the number of burned houses in the 28 small villages as 1,730, and the families (not refugees) in need of food as 901. They also state that of the 2,107 families in 36 other villages, some 585 families are in great need. These lists I forwarded for the consideration of the committee, and pushed on to Nevrocope, which no one had yet visited. However, from my observation and inquiries in the villages through which I passed, I am inclined to believe that the need is not so great here as elsewhere, except in the larger burned towns of Sveti Vratch, Vlaha, Cresna, and Oshtava. Where misery is rampant on every side, great need must be a comparative term.

### HUNDREDS DIE OF STARVATION.

NEVROCOPE. At Nevrocope the situation was really deplorable. The streets and the outlying villages were full of beggars. A lawyer told me that he had kept a list of the refugees dying from hunger there up to January 1, 1914, and that up to that date over 100 persons had so died, and nearly 100 more since. Inquiries made in various quarters assured me that 1,500 persons were literally in a starving condition, the funds allocated for food here not having reached the city. I was able, by telegraphing to Sofia, to have this reme-

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died, and flour and corn were bought and distributed.

I spent several days in Nevrocope investigating the needs, and assisting in the distribution of much-needed food. Although more than two hundred houses are in ruins, fortunately many were left standing to furnish shelter to the homeless. Some 5,422 persons were listed as being in great need, besides several hundreds of others who had opened some kind of shop, or who were earning something as carriers, or in the tobacco factory. There was, of course, much need of clothing; but as a Sofia newspaper announced that the Ladies' Central Committee of Sofia had allocated 20,000 for clothing for Nevrocope, I concluded that our Committee would not need to give there for the present. I therefore wired endorsing the appeal of the Mayor of Nevrocope for clothing.

Owing to the reiterated charges of dishonesty which I heard everywhere, I personally attended the distribution of flour, and myself superintended it on several occasions, and before I left the great need of food was considerably relieved. The stories one hears of how many have sold their oxen, cows, or sheep to get a little flour to live on are very pitiful.

At Livounovo, on my return trip, I found refugees living in temporarily abandoned Turkish houses. The Turks are waiting for the Bulgarians to vacate their houses that they may return to them while the Bulgarians are not allowed to return to their homes in the present Greek and Servian territory, and are being driven out of Thrace. Thus their condition is desperate.

I reached Sofia without accident, having been absent just four weeks and having journeyed—by automobile, horseback, and on foot—some 600 kiloms.

### CONSTRUCTIVE WORK OUTLINED.

Now as to constructive work. Mr. Cooper was to report on the possibilities in the Strumitza district, but up to the present his report has not reached me. My own inquiries there and in the Petritch district show that the problem is extremely difficult, for the following reasons:

1. The people's hearts are set on returning to their former homes. They are extremely homesick, and prefer their old homes to better places elsewhere. They expect, too, that the Turkish owners of the present vacant farms will soon return, and they do not wish to work for their former foes.

2. Thus far there has been no lumber available for rebuilding anywhere in the Strumitza and Petritch districts. The ownership of the Petritch forests is in dispute between the Government and the various Town Councils, and even were rights clear or an agreement reached, the timber for building is very difficult of access and transport. When the bridge near Petritch is ready, the timber on the southern slopes of Perin will be proffered by the Government. However, the bridge is not yet open for traffic.

Further, only one saw mill has been working this winter, the ice and snow higher up having prevented others from working. What material is on hand is needed for bridge building on the main roads, and Government buildings in the projected new district center—Sveti Vratch. As the season advances, and the other saw mills begin work, rebuilding the burned villages can begin.

3. It should be borne in mind that in case of further political trouble within the next few years (as many seem to anticipate), the Strumitza valley is so dominated by the adjacent Greek and Servian territory that it would probably be abandoned without resistance. For this reason, if funds can be found for rebuilding a village or villages, or building anew, it would in my opinion, be wise to do so in the neighborhood of Sveti Vratch in the Melnik district, or better still, of Semitli in the Djumaya district, or in the Gunardjina district. Sveti Vratch has already been laid out by the Government and in all

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probability will become the county seat of Melnik county. It is not far from the timber supply, and is on the main road from Djumaya Pala to the south. The Government, I understand, does not plan to aid the 100 local families and the 100 refugee families to be sent there, to rebuild their houses.

Semetli is at the entrance to the Gresna Pass—its northern doorway—in a fertile little valley which is a tobacco-growing district. It is the possible terminus of a future railroad; in any case it would be a prominent town on such a railroad. I was told that 100 refugee families were to be sent there from Samokov. The ruined condition of the village makes radical changes in plan of streets possible, and we could have the gratuitous aid of the Government engineers in such work. (200 families have gone there from Samokov.)

NORMAL CONDITION HOPED FOR.

4. There remains the Nevrocope district which contains in all some 200,000 dekars (about ¼ acre to the dekar), equal to about 9,000 small farms. There are no large farms to be divided among refugees. There are some 30,000 dekars of Turkish Beys' lands, but these are all the legal property of men who do not wish to sell. As the number of Turkish exiles from this region is about equal to that of the Bulgarian refugees, namely, about 6,000, therefore these lands could be occupied only temporarily, as it is said that the Turkish owners are already anxious to return to them.

Although the Turkish Government has expelled the Bulgarian population of Thrace, the Bulgarian spirit of toleration is opposed to retaliatory measures, to say nothing of the rights granted to Turks under the final peace treaty. Unless the absent Turkish population is to be prevented from returning, it would seem that some other solution of the refugee question in Nevrocope must be found.

If the safty of life, honor and property could be guaranteed to Bulgarian inhabitants of New Greece, the 6,000 refugees from the Drama and Serres regions would be glad to return there.

To sum up: There is still everywhere considerable need of food, clothing and bedding, and indeed, of all the necessaries of life; but the greatest need is of a settled future, and a return to normal conditions of life, with regular employment. It is greatly to be hoped that the Government will deal promptly and effectively with the problem of settling the refugees.

It is for the committee to decide whether the remainder of the funds at its disposal would better be expended for further clothing, or for repairing and rebuilding houses, or for establishing some industry or industries among the refugees in Sofia and elsewhere, or for aiding those engaged in silk culture in the vicinity of Mustapha Pasha to insure their living for the year by furnishing them with suitable sheds for the care of the silk worms. These are all important and desirable methods of aiding the people, but with the limited funds at our command, a choice will need to be made between them.

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# THE PASSING OF HARU KO

**THE LATE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF JAPAN WAS THE VIRTUAL FOUNDER OF THE JAPANESE RED CROSS AND DEVOTED HERSELF TO MANY PHILANTHROPIES**

"THE Imperial charity knew no limit and recognized no class." So wrote the Tokyo correspondent of the London *Post* following the death of the late Emperor of the Era of Light, Mutsuhito. And we are justified from the record of her innumerable philanthropies in saying that the late Dowager Empress, Haru Ko, did much to bring to the imperial household of the recent regime its broad reputation for humanitarian endeavors.

The death of the Dowager Empress at the imperial villa in Namazu, occurred April 9. This intelligence was received with extreme regret at the American Red Cross headquarters, as well as everywhere a spirit of sympathy and co-operation amongst mankind prevails. There was indeed a bond of sympathy between the Dowager Empress and her people regardless of class. She was thoroughly imbued with the ambitions of her husband, the late Emperor, to promote to the fullest the advancement—the enlightenment and the general welfare—of the people of Japan. These characteristics were the more to the credit of the late Emperor and Empress for the reason that they both were educated under the old, mysterious, isolated order of things in Nippon Land.

### Had Progressive Ideas.

It was a pilgrimage of progress that Haru Ko journeyed for forty-three years beside her Emperor-husband, doing her utmost to help bring about the improved state of civilization eventually achieved. Her bounteous and sympathetic nature is brightly reflected in the following little poem written by Her Imperial Highness especially for the Japanese Red Cross which she assisted in founding:

Of the Empire
Overflowing the boundaries
Universal Love
Even unto strange lands
Marches onward. How glorious the age!

The sentiment of this poem is at once broad and beautiful. It is made a little clearer, perhaps, by a shifting of the lines of the literal translation as follows: "Universal love, overflowing the boundaries of the Empire, marches onward even unto strange lands. How glorious the age!"

That was written in 1910, about two years before the death of Mutsuhito, "The Emperor Meiji." See how well it accompanies in thought a bit of verse once penned by her husband, which, translated, in effect, follows:

Whether it rain or shine,
I have one only care:
The burden of this heart of mine
Is how my people fare!

### Gave Relief During Satsuma Rebellion.

It was during the Satsuma rebellion that Haru Ko organized and headed an extensive society of benevolent workers in the hospitals, and so efficient and serviceable was this organization that out of it grew the Haku-Ai Sha, or Philanthropic Association, which eventually became the Japanese Red Cross. She has ever taken a deep interest in and has contributed liberally to the Japanese Red Cross. In connection with that organization she personally assisted in the relief of sufferers from the terrible eruption of Mount Bandai in 1888 and from the earthquake of Mino and Owari in 1891. In the war between Japan and China and later in the Formosan campaign, the Em-

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press actively participated in the relief work of the Red Cross. From her imperial apartments in October, 1894, it is said that six thousand hand-prepared bandages were issued in a single consignment. Afterward certain philanthropic French women

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE LATE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF JAPAN

sent her a bandage-making machine, the operation of which Haru Ko personally supervised. She was a frequent visitor at hospitals in Hiroshima. During the Russo-Japanese war the Empress took a similarly earnest and benevolent interest in the army and navy.

No wonder that Haru Ko's death, at the age of 64, plunged her sixty million subjects into profound sadness and aggrieved countless persons in "strange lands."

The following letter from Baron T. Ozawa, vice president of the Japanese Red Cross, dated in Tokyo, April 20, was received by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross:

"DEAR MISS BOARDMAN:

"The demise of our Empress Dowager that occurred on the 11th instant has thrown all the subjects into the depth of sorrow; especially has it been a stroke to our society, in whose work she was greatly interested, helping it for years in various ways since its embarkation.

"When I returned from the States year before last, after the successful Red Cross conference held there, I had an audience with her, who questioned very particularly about the conference. I then made a full report to her about it and told her how enthusiastically you had been working for the Red Cross, when I presented to her your photograph. She so admired you for what you had been doing that she was pleased to confer on you an Imperial decoration.

"These relations that you have had particularly with the late Empress Dowager have led me to have the honor to inform you of her demise for which we grieve intensely.

"BARON T. OZAWA."

It is believed that the death of the Emperor in 1912 hastened the demise of Haru Ko. Throughout his long, last illness she attended his bedside and was his most constant nurse. Bowed with grief and broken in health, she spent the last two years of her life at Namazu.

She was a daughter of a nobleman of the first rank, Prince Ichijo, and was born May 28, 1850. At the age of 18, a young woman of rare beauty and grace, she married the youthful Emperor, Mutsuhito, after he had been ruler but a year and after the Shogunate had been abolished.

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# THE NEWFOUNDLAND SEALING DISASTER

STORY OF THE LOSS OF THE S. S. SOUTHERN CROSS AND HER CREW OF 170 AND PART OF CREW OF THE S. S. NEWFOUNDLAND—$200,000 RAISED FOR RELIEF

By EUGENE H. OUTERBRIDGE

CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK RELIEF COMMITTEE

THE hunting of seals on the Arctic ice floes, brought every spring to the Coast of Newfoundland by the Arctic current, has prevailed almost ever since the Colony had any permanent inhabitants.

In earlier years, whenever this field ice was driven and packed on the northern and eastern shores and on the Gulf of St. Lawrence shore, many seals were killed by fishermen hunting from the shore. Later the practice of going to seek the ice fields further north began and for many years has been prosecuted in small sailing vessels of wood, very heavily built. These vessels were practically helpless in the ice and could only enter it through leads or open water spaces caused by the shifting of the ice in the current, and by varying winds. Often these vessels would become jammed for weeks by the closing of these leads, and as the risk to life was great, and often much of the catch spoiled before it could be brought to land for rendering, the employment of steamers began to supersede the use of sailing vessels.

These steamers were originally small in size, from 300 to 600 tons, also built of wood of enormously heavy construction, sheathed with green heart or iron wood planking obtained from South America. They were built nearly solid at the bow, so that they could ram the heavy ice and force their way into it to get near the patches of seals, but were of small power.

In recent years steel steamers of very much greater power and size, and constructed of great strength, either double plated or single plated, with steel from 1½ to 1¾ inches thick, have been built for this trade. and there are now 6 or 7 of this type, and 13 or 14 of the former wooden steamers annually being used in this industry. These vessels carry crews of from 175 to 275 men each.

Once among the seals the men all leave the ships in squads, each man being provided with a long pole to enable him to leap over the hummocks and to save himself when falling into holes or water leads, which frequently is necessary, by turning the pole as he falls so that it will rest on the ice floes on each side of the lead.

The seals are killed in patches by these squads of men, each squad dragging their kill to a common cache upon which is erected a pole with the vessel's flag.

Often these squads are spread out 6 or 7 miles from the vessels and from each other, and in the afternoon the vessel endeavors to force her way through the ice to make a circuit of the outlying caches where flags are visible to pick up the men and to have the seals loaded on board.

## A PERILOUS INDUSTRY

There are many dangers and hardships in this work, but the greatest peril is from sudden heavy snow storms and blizzards obliterating all sense of direction and preventing the men from finding their ship or the ship finding them.

As there are generally a number of ships killing seals in the same patch, and within a few miles of each other, it frequently happens that the crew of one may successfully reach another boat for shelter during such storms, and it is only by this means that greater loss of life on such occasions has been prevented in the past.

The disaster this spring was an

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appalling one. The crew of the S. S. Newfoundland were from 5 to 7 miles away from their ship, which was herself jammed at the time, and unable to move.

At the dinner hour these men were near one of the large steel steamers and went aboard her for their dinner. Just as they were leaving a light snow began to fall, but with characteristic hardihood and that indifference to danger produced by long familiarity with it, they left the S. S. Stephano, believing they could reach their own ship. The ice was very rough and the progress slow, and the storm rapidly developed into a blinding blizzard with a tremendous gale of wind and extreme cold. Soon the men were unable to make any progress in any direction, and after the storm cleared and the rescuing ships could move to look for them, 77 were found to have perished from exposure and 30 more, though alive, were terribly frost-bitten and probably permanently disabled.

The bodies of the dead and living were rescued by the S. S. Bellaventure, one of the powerful steel boats, which immediately proceeded with them to St. John's to obtain hospital treatment for those still alive.

The S. S. Southern Cross, one of the wooden steamers, which had been chartered several years before to take Sir Ernest Shackleton on his Antarctic trip, had not been with the northern fleet, but had gone to the ice fields in the Gulf of St. Lawrence She had had a successful voyage, and was fully loaded, no doubt too deeply loaded, as events subsequently proved.

THE S. S. SOUTHERN CROSS, LOST WITH 170 SEALERS OFF THE COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND

As the men of the crew share to the extent of one-third of the value of the catch, it is always their practice, when seals are available, to load the ships with the greatest weight that they will float under.

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They were returning from the Gulf bound for St. John's by the west coast. The vessel was sighted near Cape Race when the great storm began. She was then clear of the ice and was wallowing in the sea. The snow blizzard which accompanied the storm soon cut her off from view, and doubtless she foundered with her entire crew of 170 men before they could throw enough cargo over to lighten her, as no vestige of her has been discovered since.

PROMPT RELIEF IS GIVEN

Relief committees were promptly organized locally in Newfoundland, in Canada, Great Britain, and in New York and Boston.

It was estimated that $200,000 would be required to provide for the dependent women and children until such time as the young children reached an age when they could help to support themselves.

The Dominion of Canada immediately appropriated $10,000, and subsequently increased it to $25,000 when it became certain that the Southern Cross had been lost. The mnuicipality of Toronto appropriated $5,000. Subscriptions from merchants and others in St. John's, from Great Britain and other points, have produced a fund up to April 23 of approximately $100,000.

The New York Committee was promptly organized and decided that they would not be justified in making a general public appeal because of the relatively small business or commercial interests between the United States and the Colony of Newfoundland, but all those who had either business or family relationships with the Colony were immediately asked to contribute to the relief funds. An appeal was made to the American Red Cross, also.

The prompt response and generous contribution of $5,000 by the American Red Cross will forever be gratefully remembered by the New York Committee and by the Colony of Newfoundland.

The amount so far collected by the New York Committee amounts to about $12,000. About $3,500 more has been collected through its efforts but transmitted direct to Newfoundland by the donors, and there are in circulation in the hands of former Newfoundland people now residing here some thirty subscription books, which they are circulating and which will not be returned to the treasurer until a later date, and which, it is believed, will produce from $4,000 to $5,000 additional. It is probable the total amount collected through the efforts of this committee will approximate $20,000.

In view of the small number of people here having any direct business or family connection with the Island of Newfoundland, the Committee feels that the responses have been as substantial as could be expected.

The new steel sealing steamers carry wireless outfits. It is probable that legislation will be passed to require hereafter that all steamers shall carry wireless, and also that all steamers shall be plainly marked at the maximum loading point.

With wireless on all steamers, intercommunication would serve to notify all in the vicinity when storms arise, and when men are likely to be prevented from getting back to their own vessel, so that others can be on the lookout for them.

I have a letter, dated May 6, from Mayor Ellis, of St. John's, Newfoundland, in which he says that at a meeting of the Executive Committee there a preliminary report from the New York Committee was read.

"All were deeply touched at the magnificent and generous manner in which the American Red Cross Society responded to the appeal," he writes.

He further stated that up to that date the sum collected from all sources amounted to $147,000 and they believed at least $200,000 would ultimately be secured, "every cent of which I can assure you, will be fully needed."

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# OPINION AND COMMENT

### FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RED CROSS TREATY

Fifty years have rolled by since the holding of that first international convention in Geneva, Switzerland, when the Red Cross Treaty was adopted. That was on August 22, 1864. For a half century the humanitarian arms of the civilized nations of the world have been marching to the relief of distressed peoples under the banner of the red cross on a white ground. Almost everywhere human beings exist to-day the Red Cross is recognized as the insignia of mercy, succor and neutrality.

Partly due to the work of the United States Sanitary Commission in safeguarding the health and alleviating the suffering of the sick and wounded during the Civil War, conferences were held in Geneva in 1863 and 1864, at which first fourteen, then twenty-five countries were represented, out of which grew the organization and recognition of permanent Red Cross societies throughout the world. Field agents of the United States Sanitary Commission subsequent to the convention of 1864 were the first relief workers to use the red cross sign and flag in actual service.

There had long existed in Geneva the Society of Public Utility, among whose membership was M. Henri Dunant, a distinguished Swiss. M. Dunant, while touring Italy, at the time of the Franco-Austrian campaign of 1859, was so shocked by the plight of sick and wounded and so impressed with the need of adequate medical attention for armies that he interested the Public Utility society in a movement to bring about the establishment of volunteer corps in all countries, which should become proficient in relief work as auxiliaries to army medical services.

A more or less self-constituted international conference was held for four days in Geneva, adjourning October 27, 1863. The action taken was in the form of ten resolutions and three recommendations. Due to the war between the American states at the time, it is understood no invitation was extended to the United States to participate in this first Geneva conference. At least, there is no record of such an invitation. With the exceptions of Portugal, Greece, Turkey and the Papal States, all European countries were represented.

In the following August, an international congress, formally convened by invitation of the Swiss Federal Council, was held in Geneva, at which nearly all European nations and the United States were represented by their respective diplomatic agents. In this second conference the actions of the convention of 1863 were reviewed and the Red Cross Treaty, proposing a new rule of international law, was entered into. The United States was represented by her minister, Mr. George C. Fogg, and by Mr. Charles S. P. Bowles, the European agent of the Sanitary Commission. According to these gentlemen, the documents and statistics telling of the practical effects of the efforts of the Sanitary Commission in preventing and alleviating suffering during the Civil War proved of the utmost value to the second Geneva congress, and Mr. Bowles goes so far as to say that but for these visible demonstrations of the benefits of organized relief work this congress probably would have been a failure.

The Geneva congress of 1864 did

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not consider the idea of a binding agreement among the nations participating to confer the privileges of neutrality upon the volunteer committees, commissions or other organizations that might grow out of the meeting, but the right and power to have such protection accorded lay in the respective nations. There was simply proposed, as said before, a new rule of international law, and the recommendations of the Geneva conference of 1863 were approved.

The resolutions and recommendations may be summarized as follows:

First—That each government extend its sanction, authority and protection to sanitary commissions and their relief corps.

Second—That in time of war the privilege of neutrality be extended to ambulances, military hospitals, officials and attaches of the medical services, regulars and volunteers, to nurses and to the inhabitants in the theater of war who should receive and care for the wounded in their houses.

Third—That the universal insignia and flag of persons, officials and volunteers, who might assist in the care of the wounded in war, and of ambulances and hospitals in all armies be "a white flag or band with a red cross." The cross itself was not otherwise described.

### AND "MEASURES FOR PREVENTING THE SAME"

It has been emphasized heretofore in the RED CROSS MAGAZINE that one of the greatest purposes of the American Red Cross, as clearly set forth in the Federal law incorporating the organization, is the prevention of calamities and pestilence wherever possible through the exercise of foresight and enterprise in discovering and removing the causes. It is a deeper and more complicated work than the mere application of remedies to injuries after they are sustained. It is a higher duty and a more pressing one that the Red Cross should divert the course of a dangerous river and prevent the inundation of a peaceful and populous valley than that it should wait until after the flood comes and then content itself with supplying funds, food and clothing to the unhoused and destitute survivors and to the dependents of the drowned.

The American Red Cross has a far more important mission in life, deliberately fixed. And it is just now entering upon the most gigantic disaster-preventing project undertaken in the history of this humanitarian and philanthropic corporation. It consists, in a sentence, in paving the way for the Chinese Government to prosecute a reclamation and conservancy work, involving canalization, in Central China as a means of preventing devastating and far-reaching floods and resultant famine and pestilence among millions of Chinese.

In the last half-dozen years the American Red Cross has expended approximately $730,000, including the value of donated supplies, in trying to afford some measure of relief for hundreds of thousands of emaciated, starving, misery-ridden human beings in what is commonly known as the Huai river region, where, according to the official Chinese records actually covering twenty-five centuries, periodical floods have laid waste vast stretches of richly productive agricultural lands. For nearly three years the American Red Cross has been studying this area, having employed a civil engineer of high standing for the purpose. As a result of the preliminary surveys and the report of that engineer, the Red Cross and the Chinese government are now financing a second, more comprehensive and, what is expected to be, final investigation by a board of very eminent American engineers, at an estimated expense of about $75,000. In hearty cooperation and enthusiastically, the Republic of China is preparing to obtain a twenty million dollar, gold, five per cent loan to carry on the extensive engineering work which is expected to be mapped out by this conservancy board.

This loan, it is proposed, shall be secured by the revenues from all Gov-

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ernment lands in the conservancy section. The security will be all revenues accruing to the Government from the conservancy improvement, embracing the sale and lease of all reclaimed land, from taxes imposed in that area, and from tolls collected on that part of the Grand Canal which traverses the territory concerned.

William Woodville Rockhill, former American Minister to China and more recently Ambassador to Russia and to Turkey, lately completed a tour of East Asia, which included Manchuria, Mongolia, Thibet and China. He is a member of the Asiatic Institute which is engaged in the laudable work of disseminating knowledge that may bring about a closer understanding between the Orient and the Occident, and he certainly can speak with considerable authority about conditions in China. In a very optimistic interview about the future of the "Flowery Republic," under its present regime, appearing in the San Francisco *Chronicle* of May 31, 1914, former Minister Rockhill says, in part:

"It seems incredible that this rich and industrious country should be more than momentarily embarrassed by the present difficulties, which are purely the result of well known and corrigible causes. China has contracted with foreign firms in the past year for the construction of about six thousand miles of railway. Her maritime customs are the largest in her history, being $3,000,000 in excess of those of 1912."

The American Red Cross is launching for awakened China a distress-preventing work probably unequaled by any humanitarian undertaking in the past, confidently trusting that it will put an end to the reign of starvation and woe among countless people, ordinarily industrious and honest, and result in their return to fertile fields and a prosperous, contented condition. And in accomplishing this the American Red Cross will be simply fulfilling its mission, which, aside from its duties in time of war, is not only to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace, and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great calamities, but further, is *"to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."*

The attention of the reader is respectfully invited to the article in this issue of the Red Cross Magazine, entitled, "The Proof of Friendship."

### RED CROSS MEETING HELD IN MEMPHIS

The Red Cross held a well attended meeting in Memphis, Tennessee, on May 14, in connection with the sessions of the National Conference of Charities and Correction which were held in that city during the week of May 8 to 15. Hon. George W. Hays, Governor of Arkansas, came from Little Rock for the purpose of presiding at the meeting.

Because of the great interest which flood prevention has for the people of the Mississippi valley, chief emphasis was laid upon a discussion of the project for the prevention of floods in China in the valley of the Huai river. The history of 2,500 years of floods in that valley, showing a steady deterioration of the region subject to overflow, with large bodies of land slowly changing from a high state of cultivation into valueless swamps, was held to carry a hint of possibilities in the great alluvial delta of the Mississippi, unless preventive measures are put into effect in a large and unified form. It was shown that China has not been heedless of the retrogression of her lands, but that her efforts to prevent disastrous floods have lacked solidarity and cohesion. Each village and town along the Chinese rivers has been relied upon to guard its own particular section of the river banks, and uniformity of effort and plan have been lacking, with the result that the vigorous protective efforts of many communities have been in vain because of the failure of a few communities to do their part. The analogy which this history of fruitless effort in China bears to the imperfectly related efforts at river protection in

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the lower Mississippi was pointed out. The importance of a unified national movement for the conservancy of the Mississippi Valley was in this way thrown into strong relief.

That fevers and other diseases directly following overflows have a tendency to weaken the population at the very moment in which its greatest energies are necessary for prompt recovery from flood effects, and form a serious feature of such disasters, was indicated in an address by Mr. W. M. McGrath, who has had extended experience as a representative of the Red Cross in devising and executing sanitary measures in the wake of Mississippi floods. Mr. McGrath described some of the effective and comprehensive methods which he had introduced in a number of flooded communities as a means of preventing the outbreak of disease following the subsidence of the waters. In these communities the local authorities had given Mr. McGrath very strong powers, under which he had thoroughly cleaned up streets, alleys, vacant places and public and private buildings, and had carried out somewhat drastic measures of disinfection, with the general result that very little sickness had followed in place of the usual outbreaks of typhoid, dysentery, malaria, etc.

Mr. E. T. Lies briefly described the effects of the tornado which occurred in Omaha, Nebraska, on April 23, 1913, and outlined the vigorous and businesslike methods of relief promptly put into operation by the local committee of business men which took charge of the situation. Persons experienced in social work were brought in by the Red Cross from other parts of the country to work under the general direction of the local committee.

Conditions following the floods of 1913 in the Ohio valley were described by Mr. Sherman C. Kingsley, who related a number of incidents illustrating the heroic and resourceful efforts of people of the flooded communities to save life and provide for the immediate wants of the flood sufferers.

The nursing service of the American Red Cross was described by Miss Fannie F. Clement, Superintendent of Red Cross Town and Country Nursing, with special emphasis upon the system of visiting nurses in small cities and towns and in country neighborhoods as now being established by the Red Cross.

A brief statement was also given of the preparation which the Red Cross has made for meeting any conditions which may arise out of the Mexican situation, together wtih some description of the duties which the Red Cross will be called upon to perform should the United States become involved in war with Mexico.

### RED CROSS DEPARTMENTS NOW IN ONE BUILDING

All departments of the American Red Cross headquarters were assembled under one roof in Washington, in the latter part of May, as a means of bringing about a closer cooperation among them. For a temporary change, pending the construction of the beautiful marble memorial home for the Red Cross—a tribute to "The Women of the Civil War" made possible by a congressional appropriation and private subscriptions for that specific purpose—the executive committee leased for a period of eighteen months, the handsome old Davidge Mansion, at Seventeenth and H streets, Northwest. This building is three stories high, with basement, and has seventeen spacious rooms. It is now occupied throughout by the Red Cross Headquarters staff.

The change has proved a great convenience and makes for more systematic endeavor. For several years the Chairman of the Central Committee, Chairman of the National Relief Board, the Secretary and others have attended to their duties in cramped quarters in the State, War and Navy building, while the National Director's offices, the First Aid Department, the headquarters of the General Nursing Service, the Town and Country Nursing Service,

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the Supply Division and part of the clerical force have used a dozen office rooms in the Union Trust Building. In the Davidge building the arrangement is as follows:

First floor—Secretary, National Director, Chief of the Division of Information, First Aid Department, Medical Service Bureau and part of the clerical force.

Second floor—Chairman of the Central Committee, Chairman of the National Relief Board, General Nursing Service main offices, and Town and Country Nursing Service.

Third floor—Editorial office of the RED CROSS MAGAZINE, part of the General Nursing Service, Supply Department, Christmas Seal office and part of the clerical force.

Basement—Store rooms.

By possibly the fall or winter of 1915 the American Red Cross hopes to be settled in its own home, to cost $800,000, half being met by Congressional appropriation and half by private subscription. This memorial to the valor and hardihood of the women of the war between the States—both sides—will be three stories high, of classic design. It will be encompassed by massive Corinthian pillars reaching two stories in height. The material will be marble. This magnificent structure will occupy the city block 300 by 500 feet, bounded by Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets and D and E street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

### DEFINING ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WORK

Money realized from the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals must be applied to anti-tuberculosis work. Because of the close relation between work of this character and other health work, some confusion arose in 1913 as to the proper limitation to be thrown about the expenditure of Red Cross Christmas Seal funds. The Red Cross accordingly asked the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis to fix a definition of anti-tuberculosis work which might serve as a rule for the guidance of anti-tuberculosis societies which participate in the expenditure of these funds. At its annual meeting held in Washington May 7, 1914, the National Tuberculosis Association, complying with the request of the Red Cross, adopted the following definition of what shall constitute anti-tuberculosis work to which Christmas Seal funds may be applied:

First—For the construction of hospitals or sanatoria for the care of the tuberculous.

Second—For the maintenance of the tuberculous.

Third—For the provision of day or night camps for the tuberculous; for the provision and maintenance of dispensaries, visiting nurses, open air schools, fresh air classes, or preventoria for the care or treatment of tuberculous cases or for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis.

Fourth—For the maintenance of educational or legislative activities which have for their object the prevention of infection with tuberculosis.

This definition, which has been accepted by the American Red Cross, it is believed, will remove all uncertainty on the part of Christmas Seal agents concerning the character of work to which their funds may be applied.

### DIVISION OF INFORMATION ESTABLISHED FOR PUBLIC

For the benefit of the public generally and as a means of facilitating the handling of news concerning the operations of the Red Cross, the Executive Committee established a Division of Information in Washington in April, and placed at its head Mr. Austin Cunningham, a Washington newspaper correspondent of large experience. It is far from being a publicity-seeking department, but keeps in close touch with the work of the various branches of the Red Cross; follows the numerous humanitarian and philanthropic activities daily, and is ready at all times to supply information to inquirers and advise

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the people of the nature and progress of Red Cross endeavors. The chief of the new division was made managing editor of THE RED CROSS MAGAZINE.

### RUSSIAN RED CROSS SENDS DIPLOMAS FOR AMERICANS

Diplomas recently were received by the American Red Cross from the Russian Red Cross for Americans who entered exhibits of relief-giving inventions for sick and wounded in the contest for prizes held in 1912, under the plan of the International Fund of the Red Cross established by Her Imperial Majesty, Empress Marie Feodorovna.

In that contest money prizes of approximately $500 each were won by Maj. P. S. Halloran, Medical Corps, U. S. A., for a folding stretcher, and by Capt. Henry L. Brown, Medical Corps, U. S. A., for a portable surgeon's washstand. These officers received their money prizes some time ago, but diplomas for them and for others were awarded later by the international jury in charge of the contest.

Diplomas and honorable mention were given the following in addition to the two officers heretofore named:

Maj. Harry L. Gilchrist, Medical Corps, U. S. A., for a demonstration of a plan for the evacuation of the wounded.

Capt. N. A. Reasoner, Medical Corps, U. S. A., for portable sanitary equipment.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., of New York, for methods of compressing first aid dressings.

Capt. Henry L. Brown, Medical Corps, U. S. A., for a saddle to support a stretcher on mule-back.

Former Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, U. S. N., for a monograph on the transporting of wounded between ships and the coast in time of naval war.

The Campbell Electric Company, of Lynn, Mass., for an X-ray apparatus.

Special diplomas were awarded to Lieut. Col. Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, U. S. A., then a major detailed in charge of the First Aid Department of the American Red Cross, to whose indefatigable efforts the success of the exhibition was partly due, and to the American Red Cross for its exhibit.

The diplomas are exceptionally fine examples of the engraver's art. They have been distributed among those to whom they were awarded.

### AN EXAMPLE IN PATRIOTISM

A communication which is probably the last word in patriotic declarations has just been received by the American Red Cross from a young woman who lately came to the United States from a small European country. She offers her services in behalf of the United States, her adopted country, in any way that they can be used, and expresses her love for her new country in a most profound way, considering her limited knowledge of the English language. With a brother in the United States Army and her sweetheart in the United States Navy, she feels that she is not worthy of her place if she cannot be of very great service to her country. Her letter follows:

"I am inlisted the volunteers of the field hospital service. I feel honored of it as I am foreigner, came only several months ago in this country. I am honored of it as I said, but not quite satisfied, as I feel the strength in me to do greater services for my adopted country. I speak more different languages, I am sharpshooter and do duel with sword and dagger. I am strong and bravehearted too. I beg you to let me have the chance to prove my love of my adopted country and the bravery of my nation. Let me have the chance to go any danger where no one dare to go. I am willing to sacrifice my body, my soul, my last drop of blood of the country's concern.

"I am engaged to be married, and if I ever will come back saved, I want the flag with Stars and Stripes for my bridal veil, for my pall if I die for it. My fiance is a lieutenant of U. S. N. My brother at the service of the U. S. A., but I want to be more than they are, to do great things to be worthy for the country and my dear ones love. I beg you to stand by me in my project. I promise to be worthy of your patronizing. I am awaiting of answer."

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### VALIANT SOLDIER AND RED CROSS WORKER DIES

Maj. Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, a dashing Civil War leader under General Grant, four times Governor of Maine, for twelve years president of Bowdoin College, and, until his death, president of the Maine State Branch of the American Red Cross, died in Portland, Me., February 24. He was known as the "Grand Old Man of Maine." Not only was his military record exceptional in its brilliancy and success, but in civil life he proved a leader and a most useful citizen.

Promoted by General Grant from a colonelcy to brigadier general on the field, General Chamberlain was present at the preliminary conference where the proposal of a surrender was made to Gen. Robert E. Lee, and when the formal surrender terms were agreed upon, he was assigned to the duty of receiving the surrender of the arms and colors of General Lee's army, April 12, 1865. General Chamberlain was 86 years old at his death.

### GREEK RED CROSS PRESIDENT DIES

It is with deep regret that the American Red Cross announces the death in Athens on March 16, last, of the Honorable Jean Valaoritis, President of the Greek Red Cross. Monsieur Valaoritis was one of the foremost philanthropists of Greece, for whose humanitarian endeavors and charitable work thousands should be thankful. In war and in peace the organization which he headed, which was made the more valuable by his direction, did a service of incalculable value to the wounded, sick and destitute.

Monsieur Valaoritis was a successful business man and financer. At his death he was governor of the National Bank of Greece.

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# ACTIVITIES OF THE NURSING SERVICE

By JANE A. DELANO

CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON RED CROSS NURSING SERVICE

LATE in April the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service was instructed by the War Relief Board to communicate with all local committees asking for a list of nurses available should it be necessary to call on our Red Cross personnel for service in Mexico. The response was so prompt and enthusiastic that we felt secure in urging all nurses not to begin preparations for service or give up their present positions unless definite instructions were received. It seemed wise, however, to have a small group of Red Cross nurses ready, and a few local committees in nearby cities were asked to prepare eligible lists. These nurses were then requested to present themselves for physical examination, anti-typhoid treatment and vaccination for smallpox.

On May 9, a call came from the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army for three Red Cross nurses to go to Vera Cruz, and the following Washington nurses were selected from among those on the available list: Kathryne Donnelly, Lula T. Lloyd, and Nannie B. Hardy. These nurses reported at once to Red Cross headquarters, and in a few hours all necessary preparations for their departure had been made. They left Washington on Sunday afternoon, May 10, in charge of Miss Elizabeth Reed, a member of the Army Nurse Corps, who had been assigned as chief nurse for Vera Cruz.

A circular of information giving definite instructions concerning uniforms and equipment has been prepared in the hope that our nurses may avoid the common mistake of carrying useless luggage and leaving at home the things most needed. A special field uniform of blue-gray has been adopted, of such material and style as to launder easily and pack in small space, the cap, collar and apron of which can be laundered without starch; and while most suitable for service in a warm country is still neat and attractive.

### ANDERSONVILLE'S COMMEMORATION.

One of our Red Cross nurses accompanied the Monument Dedication Committee of the State of New York on its recent expedition to Andersonville, Ga., to unveil the Empire State Monument to its prison dead. The tablet contains the following inscription:

> **NEW YORK**
>
> **This monument, erected by the State of New York, commemorates the patriotism, sacrifices and fortitude of about nine thousand New York soldiers of the Union armies in the War of the Rebellion who were confined in the Confederate States Military Prison at Andersonville, Ga., of whom twenty-two hundred and sixty-one are known to have died in prison and were buried in this cemetery.**

The selection of Miss Julia A. Littlefield, of Albany, N. Y., to accompany these Andersonville veterans was especially appropriate, as her father spent 14 months in that prison. In caring for the feeble men who had been the companions of her father so many years before, she says: "I really lived the time over again in his memory."

The committee left Albany on April 26, 1914, and en route to Andersonville visited the National Cemeteries at Richmond, Va., Danville, Va., and Salisbury, N. C., memorial ceremonies being held at each of these places. There were no cases of serious illness during the trip, and one of the veterans in writing of this service says, "It may have been due

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to Miss Littlefield's strong and pleasing personality and to her cheerful greetings as she made her daily round of calls that only several cases

NEW RED CROSS UNIFORM FOR NURSES WITHOUT CAPE

of mild indispostion occurred during the 2,200 miles of car travel."

### NURSES AT JACKSONVILLE REUNION.

Five Red Cross relief stations were conducted during the Confederate Reunion, in Jacksonville, Fla., and the nursing service placed in charge of Miss Irene R. Foote, chairman of the Florida State Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service. Various Southern States were asked to supply nurses for these relief stations, and were selected as follows: 8 from Georgia, 4 from Louisiana, 4 from Tennessee, and 4 from North Carolina. The following nurses were placed in charge of the relief stations: Mrs. Eva S. Tupman, Secretary Atlanta Local Committee, Red Cross Nursing Service: Miss Emma L. Wall, Chairman Louisiana State Committee, New Orleans; Mrs. Lena A. Warner, Chairman Tennessee State Committee, Knoxville; Miss Mary L. Wyche, member North Carolina State Committee, Greensboro; and Miss Janie E. Hall, member Augusta, Ga., Local Committee.

The relief stations were also kept open at night and placed in charge of members of the Red Cross Life Saving Corps, under the direction of Capt. C. H. McDonald. There were also assigned to each station from two to six Boy Scouts, who were untiring in their efforts to render any assistance possible to the Red Cross nurses.

Miss Foote in her report states that 500 patients were cared for in the relief stations. There was only one fatality, that being a man of 72 years of age who had a stroke a paralysis on his way to Jacksonville and died soon after his arrival.

One of our Red Cross nurses who was in charge of a relief station, says: "The veterans were delighted to find that we were ever ready to listen to their war stories, and one of them gave us his tin cup as a memento of his trip to Gettysburg in 1913. We promised him to drink from it in Richmond in 1915, if possible. As the daughter of a Confederate officer, I can say that these reunions are very sad to us; but I was careful to place an American flag at the top of our tent." The Red Cross emblem was already floating from the front.

### SCHOOL FOR NURSES IN BULGARIA.

Miss Helen Scott Hay, an enrolled Red Cross nurse, has been selected

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as superintendent of the proposed training school for nurses in Sofia, and will sail for Bulgaria some time during the summer.

Miss Hay is a native of Illinois, and a graduate of the Northwestern University and the Illinois Training School for Nurses. She has had much experience both as a teacher and superintendent of training schools, having been for a number of years superintendent of Illinois Training School for Nurses. She recently returned from a trip around the world, and is especially well qualified for the work which she is about to undertake.

### THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION OF NURSES

Several interesting Red Cross meetings were held during the St. Louis convention of nurses, but the Chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service was obliged to return to Washington before the close of the convention.

The following interesting account of the Red Cross meetings has been sent to us by Miss Mary E. Gladwin, Chairman of the Ohio State Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service:

The number of Red Cross pins worn by the nurses in attendance at the St. Louis convention was noteworthy, as was also the appearance, for the first time, of a goodly sprinkling of service bars. More noteworthy, however, than the appearance of pins and service bars was the spirit in which the nurses came together. The whole country was anxious over the Mexican situation. There was a continual calling of "war" extras. Miss Boardman and Miss McIsaac had been unable to leave Washington. All the nurses knew that Miss Delano might find it necessary to return at any moment. In spite of all these things, the Red Cross nurses were quite self-contained, free from excitement. As one looked into their earnest faces and listened to their eager questions about equipment and preparation for future service, one could not but realize that these women had the Red Cross ideal of service and that any future emergency work was in safe hands.

The National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service met on Fri-

NEW RED CROSS UNIFORM FOR NURSES WITH CAPE.

day, April 24. The officers of the three national organizations having been invited to attend by a unanimous vote of the committee, Misses Goodrick, Cook, Clements, Crandall and Foley were present. Many subjects pertaining to the present situation were discussed and many valuable suggestions made for the equipment of nurses for emergency work,

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ONE OF THE FIVE RED CROSS RELIEF STATIONS AT THE JACKSONVILLE REUNION OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

hospital requirements, first aid classes and the betterment of the nursing service.

Immediately after the meeting of the National Committee, Miss Delano presided over a meeting of all the Red Cross nurses present in St. Louis. The nurses knew that their "Chief" was returning to Washington and were anxious to hear her plans and to ask advice. Twenty-eight state committees on Red Cross Nursing Service were represented, many of them by several members each.

### NURSES LIKE NEW UNIFORM

The service uniform planned for the Red Cross nurses was displayed and received enthusiastic approval. Every detail of the blue cotton crepe dress, the soft white collar, the white cap with its tiny Red Cross, the blue cape with its red lining, was eagerly discussed. State committees were asked to prepare lists of hospital schools which fully met the requirements of the Red Cross. Committees were also asked to prepare lists of nurses fitted to act as superintendents, head nurses and dietitians. The nurses were unanimously of the opinion that all nurses who might be ordered South should take the prophylactic treatment for typhoid.

Through all the discussion ran one note, it sounded clearly through all the wise words of the presiding officer and in all the questions and debates of the nurses—No emergency, however great, no popular excitement or hurry shall be allowed to injure the standards set for the Red Cross Nursing Service by the hard work of the past.

The general session of the American Nurses Association devoted to the Red Cross was held in the Third Baptist Church. An immense United States flag hung straight down at the back of the platform and on either side of it was a Red Cross flag.

The first speaker, Miss Annie W. Goodrick, President of the International Congress of Nurses, presented the plan for the endowment of a chair of nursing and health as a memorial to Florence Nightingale. The reminder of Florence Nightingale and her work came with peculiar appropriateness at a time when the thoughts of the nurses were turned to a possible war service. Miss Goodrick reminded the nurses very eloquently that they were Florence Nightingale's children and that if they were ready for service for their country it was because their great founder and prototype had given of her best in the service of her country in the Crimean War.

Miss Helen Scott Hay, of Illinois, spoke of a plan to establish a train-

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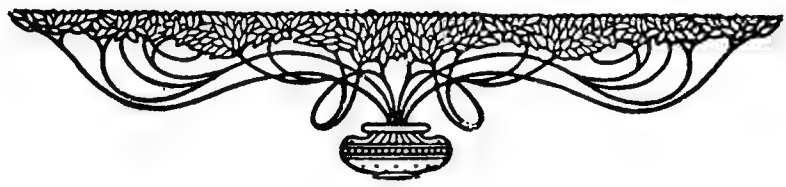
ing school in Bulgaria. She told us of Queen Eleonore's interest in the work of the American nurses, and of the plan to send several Bulgarian women for training in an American hospital. We could not but congratulate Miss Hay on her opportunity to add to the much good work she has done for the advancement of Nursing and to wish her God-speed in her undertaking.

Miss Sara M. Murray, Secretary of Philadelphia Local Committee, Red Cross Nursing Service, spoke of the work done by the Red Cross nurses to make safer and more comfortable the great concourse of Civil War veterans at the Gettysburg encampment.

Miss Fannie F. Clement, Superintendent of the Red Cross Town and Country Nurses, made very clear the splendid work which is being done by her department. The vivid story of how hope and health are being brought to many little mountain hamlets and scattered country towns, made the nurses realize more than ever, how precious is the opportunity to serve under the Red Cross.

Miss Mary E. Gladwin spoke of the necessity of consistent, well-planned, devoted preparation for nursing work in times of disaster.

Miss Boardman's paper on the "Opportunity for the Red Cross Nurse in Humanitarian Activities," was read by Miss Agnes Deans, of Detroit. Miss Boardman's absence was a great disappointment, as the nurses feel that, always excepting "their Miss Delano," no woman has the interests and well-being of the nurses more at heart. Miss Boardman's paper dealt especially with the great future of the Red Cross nurse in the prevention of disease and accidents, the teaching of the laws of sanitation and health.



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# TRAINING THE VISITING NURSE

By FANNIE F. CLEMENT

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE RED CROSS TOWN AND COUNTRY NURSING SERVICE

A significant feature of the annual convention of nurses held recently in St. Louis was the prominence given to visiting nursing in its many forms. At all sessions where the hospital training of the nurse was subject to discussion, training of the visiting nurse was emphasized. A resolution adopted by the American Nurses' Association recommended that all hospitals include some public health work in their training school curricula. At present only very few include such training and after a woman has spent three years even in some of our largest training schools, she is graduated oftentimes with very little conception as to what relation disease bears to its sequella of destitution, degeneracy and delinquency and the whole category of social ills.

THE RED CROSS VISITING NURSE, IN REGULATION UNIFORM READY FOR HER ROUNDS

An extended re-adjustment of the hospital training school curriculum is imperative. The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis is vitally concerned with the nurse with a social training. The same is true of the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality. Besides the American Red Cross, not only other national associations are deeply interested in her, but also innumerable state and local organizations, public and private, both city and county, irrespective of whatever form of relief they may be directly concerned in.

Stimulated by such a universal appeal to meet present day needs, she will eventually be evolved in increasing numbers and the work she is called upon to do by its very nature will command the service of a high type of woman, well educated and with a point of view that will embrace the entire community.

### The Need of Training Centers in the South.

Post graduate courses in public health nursing are confined to four or five of our large city visiting nurse associations, in conjunction with schools for social workers, with colleges and universities, all in the northeastern division of our country. A recent visit by the writer in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, where already considerable agitation is on foot for the establishment of rural nursing, brought up the question as to the possibility of obtaining Southern nurses with the

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necessary training for this work. Naturally the Southern communities prefer the Southern woman familiar with local conditions and especially she who understands the negro. In an endeavor to present the opportunity in the Town and Country Nursing Service before the student nurses in a number of hospital training schools in the above mentioned States, and the necessity of Southern nurses responding to the obligation which is so distinctly theirs, the nearest training center for a post graduate course that could be mentioned was in Richmond, Va. Nurses, generally speaking, cannot afford the expense of traveling such long distances to the coast as would be necessary in several of these States, as well as the expenses incurred during the four months' course. They are encouraged, however, to utilize the loan fund provided by the Red Cross for this purpose, yet were a training center more accessible, inducements to take a special course would be proportionately greater.

Peabody College for Teachers in Tennessee, including as it does a School of Country Life, thus becomes a logical center for the training of visiting nurses for the smaller communities in this Southern section. With a good practice field developed in the city of Nashville and through affiliation with some rural nursing association, a splendid course might be evolved, and this, too, is in strict accordance with the purpose of the college to equip teachers and leaders for Southern communities. Nurses in States South and West beyond the range covered by the Richmond, Va., course would be directed to this center for training for Red Cross visiting nursing, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when such opportunity may be offered them.

### CONFERENCE FOR EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

An instance illustrating most forcibly the scope of rural needs and the part which belongs to the visiting nurse in the social program of the smaller communities is that of the Conference for Education in the South, held last April in Louisville, Ky. The Hot Springs Valley Visiting Nurse Association of Virginia, in affiliation with the Town and Country Nursing Service, generously loaned their Red Cross visiting nurse to the Conference during its four days' session, each day of which she held a demonstration on rural nursing, explaining its scope and beneficial results. The exhibit of the Town and Country Nursing Service, portraying the work of a rural nurse in her daily round of visits, by charts and models,

SITUATED IN A COMMUNITY WHERE THE YELLOW FLAG HAS LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE. IN THIS BUILDING 13 CASES OF SMALLPOX OCCURRED AT ONE TIME.

was used as a basis of her practical talks, emphasizing, as it does, various activities of the rural nurse for better health conditions.

In a comprehensive report of the Conference this nurse referred to the demonstrations held, showing how to organize rural neighborhoods for the best development of country life. "The Home," she writes, "was the foundation around which all activities were grouped; discussion concerned the organization of co-operative associations of growing and selling home necessities; the marketing of its products; the development of clubs for men, women, boys and girls; beginning with the sanitation of the home, its equipment and management; cooking and house industries; discussion led to church activ-

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ities, school advantages and public health service. The keynote of all was the practical solution of health needs and the upbuilding of rural life."

Here are some of the subjects of the exhibit: What parcel post means to the farmer; the renewal of old-time handwork for modern uses; the model rural home in which butter churns and a well pump find a place; a model kitchen and demonstration in the cooking of meals, the country church, the rural school, boys' and girls' corngrowing and canning clubs, pictures of insanitary residences and school houses, exposing

IN THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS THIS BOY AND TWO OTHER CHILDREN RECEIVED EXTENSIVE BURNS POURING GASOLINE ON A BON FIRE. DAILY DRESSINGS WERE DONE FOR MANY WEEKS BY THE RED CROSS VISITING NURSE.

hookworm evils; sanitary arrangements to prevent the spread of this disease and typhoid fever; the community doctor—and receiving considerable attention was the rural or community nurse.

All of these activities touch the work of the visiting nurse in the small community. She should have a sympathetic knowledge of the many units which go to make up the program of a model rural community.

The exhibit of the Town and Country Nursing Service, after having been in St. Louis at the time of the nurses' convention and in Memphis at the Conference of Charities and Corrections, was on exhibition at the State University in Morgantown, W. Va., at the meeting of the State Educational Association in June. The Civic Club of Clarksburg, W. Va., in affiliation with the Town and Country Nursing Service, arranged for their Red Cross visiting nurse to attend this meeting and to explain her work as a rural nurse, particularly as it relates to the physical welfare of the child in school and how necessary is the co-operation of teachers and school authorities with the nursing association.

### WHAT SEVERAL RED CROSS VISITING NURSES ARE DOING.

Red Cross visiting nurses are readily responding to an increasing number of calls to tell about their work at meetings of nurses' associations and gatherings of social workers. At a meeting of the Alabama Sociological Congress in May, the Red Cross visiting nurse in Chilton county, of that State, told of her work as county nurse under a committee composed of the County Health Officer, the County Superintendent of Schools, the County Agent of the Farmers' Union and several other representative men and women.

The organization of the County Health Committee was inaugurated under the auspices of the Rural Organization Service of the Department of Agriculture a few months ago. Public and private funds support the nursing activity. In Alabama there are "beats"—territorial divisions which include several school districts. A county improvement association with branches in each beat, under a beat manager, has been organized lately, each beat subdivided into school districts where a superintendent is head of a small group.

Owing to the size of her territory the nurse is concentrating upon the inspection of school children and educational work in the school districts. She drives to these various communities, using the horse and carriage furnished by her committee and remains in each several days to a week, working with and through the local branch of the County So-

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ciety. She examines the children, visits their homes and visits any cases of illness reported in the neighborhood. She holds group meetings of mothers in the school house and general meetings for all in the interest of improving health conditions. Her object this summer is to have a sanitary closet installed at as many of her 71 school houses as possible, which she will visit before school reopens. For this work she must have the co-operation of the men in the county. She is organizing, as she calls them, her Red Cross boys and girls, into various clean-up and health committees. The enthusiasm and real interest in her work she already has been able to create among young and old, promises well for far-reaching results.

### WASHERWOMEN ARE LICENSED IN A SOUTH CAROLINA COMMUNITY.

In a South Carolina community a unique phase of the work of one of the Red Cross visiting nurses has resulted from her appointment, among various other duties, as sanitary inspector of washerwomen. Washerwomen in this community since last March have been obliged to be licensed. Over 700 have applied for licenses and the living and working conditions of over half have already been investigated and licenses granted by the nurse. After a license is granted, however, it cannot be retained unless conditions of premises, conditions of closets and of tubs, etc., are kept up to a certain standard. The nurse has instituted a score card and in her regular monthly visits of inspection rates each washerwoman according as she finds conditions. Usually a high percentage is eagerly sought.

Such an inspection means not only a safeguard to the public who are dependent upon these women for their laundering, but it serves as a medium through which simple instruction in every feature of right living may be brought into the homes of hundreds of colored families by a visiting nurse, with a kindly interest in their general well-being by an officer of the law should exceptional circumstances warrant.

In an adjacent county in the same State, where the Thompson McFadden Hookworm Commission has disclosed the prevalence and characteristics of this dread disease, the local Health League in affiliation with the Town and Country Nursing Service has been able to co-operate with the committee only to a limited degree, as the other demands upon the time of the Red Cross visiting nurse are so great. She reports cases of suspected pellagra to the Commission.

THE VISITING NURSE MAKING FRIENDS IN A RURAL "SLUM DISTRICT"

The establishment by the Federal Government of a local hospital for pellagrins in this community will mean a great deal to these sufferers, yet the most of them will still have to be cared for in the home. The study made by the Commission has brought out much useful knowledge concerning this disease and although its cause and cure are not yet discovered it has been shown that it thrives best in sections where bad sanitary conditions prevail, and where there is an inadequate supply of nourishing food. At this point of attack the visiting nurse will find yet another call for her services and in time she may bring about in the mill villages of the South, where pellagra has been found to be very prevalent, an improvement in living conditions such as has resulted from educational work of the visiting nurse in many sections in regard to tuberculosis.

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# HUMANITARIAN OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE RED CROSS NURSE

*(Editor's Note.—The life-path of a nurse is not strewn with flowers, nor is it the romantic road that many women, young and uninitiated, are wont to believe. But Miss Boardman has pictured for us the real rewards of this lofty vocation by presenting some of the opportunities for relieving suffering and spreading health and happiness throughout the land. This is the address Miss Boardman intended to deliver before the recent great convention of nurses in St. Louis, but which she was prevented from delivering by the exigencies of the Mexican situation.)*

IN these days when there is a strong tendency to attempt to bring about a millennium by legislation, it is refreshing to meet with a body of women who by the nature of their discussions prove their sense of personal responsibility. If perfection is to be attained by law, let us make ten more commandments and become saints at once. In the making of laws to correct abuses we may justly suppose that the advocates of the laws must themselves be free from the guilt such laws are to prevent. Therefore, for him such laws are unnecessary. As St. Paul says, "The law is not made for the righteous man." Now it seems to me there is danger that this present tendency to constantly study the defects of others and the means for their correction may result in the ignoring of the beams in our own eyes. We lose the sense of our own personal responsibility, and, like the Pharisee, thank the Lord that we are not as other men are. We have had a great awakening to the sins of commission and omission of others. What we need now is a still greater awakening to our own failings, to our own duty to the community, and to the nation of which we are a part.

It is on some such duties and opportunities for services in humanitarian activities as provided for nurses through the Red Cross that I particularly wish to dwell to-night.

Lately in reading a new life of Florence Nightingale I was forcibly struck with the difficulties and annoyances she underwent in the Crimea because of the lack of the trained and disciplined nurses. All the patriotism, all the love and sympathy for suffering humanity cannot make up for the lack of training. Fortunately for us to-day, should the horrors of war ever again befall us, beside the patriotism and loyalty of the soldier will stand the patriotism and loyalty of our American Red Cross trained nurses. No greater opportunity for service to her country can be given any woman than the care of the sick and wounded in war.

### Is Far More Than Wartime Organization.

But far more often than for war will the country call for the aid of our nurses. Theirs it has been, and theirs it will be, to mitigate the sufferings caused by pestilence, fire, floods, earthquakes, cyclones, and other great disasters. Ready for the call whenever and wherever it may come, I need not speak upon their opportunities for humanitarian services, for of them our Red Cross nurses have themselves told you.

The spirit of the Red Cross pulsates with a strong and vigorous life and with no intermittent beat. It cannot be content to utilize its service for humanity only at time of war and calamity. There is need of it in the every day life of our country. Hundreds of communities outside the great commercial and industrial centers ask its aid. Hence, its Town and Country Nursing Service. I believe we will live to see the day when this at present limited corps of able, specially trained, high minded and high purposed nurses will expand into a great, effective body of devoted women, its thousands of members to

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be found in every state of the Union, and far beyond in our most remote insular possessions.

But the field of our Red Cross humanitarian activities has not yet reached its bounds. What more has it to do?

Were we able to accumulate at one time and in one place all the suffering due to ignorance throughout our country, there would lie before us so appalling a scene of misery and wretchedness that the distress of the greatest calamity we have ever known would sink into insignificance before this. The untaught mother writes into the volumes of her children's history a sadder story than her own. The Census Bureau estimates 300,000 babies die annually largely from preventable causes. One hundred and sixty thousand die from tuberculosis, 25,000 from typhoid fever. Other preventable diseases, and accidents add their hundreds of thousands of yearly victims. What a toll of human sacrifice ignorance demands!

The Red Cross is carrying on a broad educational campaign in many ways. The sale of the little Christmas Seal has done far more than raise vast sums for anti-tuberculosis work. It has been a means of arousing the people's interest and stimulating their desire to learn how to prevent the spread and the ravages of this terrible scourge.

Cooperating with the Government, with many mining, railroad and other industrial companies, and with the assistance of the public spirited and self-sacrificing medical profession, the Red Cross has organized an important department for instructions in the prevention of accidents and in first aid to the injured. Since these instructions have been carried on in the State of Pennsylvania the accident and death benefits have been cut fifty per cent. These are cold figures, but the lessening of physical and mental suffering by this educational work cannot be estimated in numbers. A new branch has just been started for the organizing and training of life-saving corps among men and boys along the docks of our coast, lake and river cities.

### EDUCATION IS KEYNOTE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH.

If what Professor Winslow says is true, that, "Education is the keynote of the modern campaign for public health," satisfactory and lasting results can only be obtained by the education of the individual. I acknowledge this presents a difficult problem and one that opens before us vast fields of untilled ground. There is need of the spirit and the courage of pioneers for this work, and such spirit and such courage I know is to be found among the trained nurses of this country.

Many of our schools and colleges for women are giving courses of instructions in hygiene and home care of the sick. At Teachers' College of Columbia University we find a course in Home Nursing intended to give instruction in simple emergencies, in first aid, and in simple procedures in the home care of the sick. To teach the women of the country certain laws of sanitation and hygiene that will do so much to prevent the spread of disease, to teach them some simple rules for the care of the sick in their own homes, will do more to lift the veil of ignorance and to save countless thousands from physical sufferings, and those that love them from untold grief and sorrow than anything else of which I can think. We hear the heartrending plea for light from those that sit in darkness and the shadow of death.

Such instructions no more usurp the training of the professional nurse than do those in first aid usurp the training of the medical man. The importance of the standardization of such instructions is emphasized by the Red Cross. This can best be accomplished by such a standard being set and maintained by the nursing committee of a great national organization. There should be one standard only, and the instructions should be carried on by women coming up to the Red Cross standard and under

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the supervision of its National Nursing Committee.

### CLING TO THE SENSE OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

By the introduction of such courses into our higher schools and colleges there is strong probability that an interest will be aroused among a fine class of young women that will lead numbers of them to enter regular training schools. The superintendents of these schools and others interested in the training of nurses are very desirous of bringing into the profession all educated women, and recognize the advantages of higher educational standards as requirements for admission to the training schools, and whatever may help to do this, I am sure they will welcome heartily.

This all-important work of the Red Cross brings to the local nursing committees new and very real opportunities for humanitarian activities. This has been exemplified by the committees in Cincinnati, Philadelphia and the District of Columbia. In fact the cooperation of the nurses is essential for success. Where a local Red Cross Chapter exists, it and the nurses' committee should work together, the one organizing classes, securing a lecture room, and providing the necessary supplies; the other selecting the instructor and examiner and taking a local supervision of the courses.

Turning back to what I said at first, if there has not been lost the sense of personal responsibility, each will recognize her share in this great work of education. Lowell wrote:

"No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him. There is always work, and tools to work withal for those who will."

By carrying on under the Red Cross this great educational campaign for the prevention of disease, suffering and death you will earn and deserve the gratitude of the nation. No body of women to-day has a greater opportunity for humanitarian activities placed in its hands.

In the suffering of their ignorance the cry of the people goes up in that beautiful evening prayer, "Lighten our darkness," and it is yours to give them light.

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# FIRST AID AND LIFE SAVING

## THE FIELD OF USEFUL OPERATIONS IS WIDENING—MANY PROOFS OF PRACTICAL BENEFITS ARE GIVEN

By MAJ. ROBERT U. PATTERSON, M. C., U. S. A.

IN CHARGE OF RED CROSS FIRST AID DEPARTMENT

WHEN the last issue of our magazine went to print, American Red Cross Car number 2, Dr. W. N. Lipscomb in charge, was in the State of Missouri, engaged in a tour of First Aid Instruction and Accident Prevention on the M. K. & T. railroad. From the character of the cooperation then being given by the officials and employees of that line, it was expected that the tour over the "Katy" would be an unqualified success. Our expectations were fully realized. The presence of Mr. A. A. Krause, Commissioner of Safety of the M. K. & T. Railroad, who accompanied Dr. Lipscomb, and the support of General Manager Webb and the Division Superintendents, were large factors in the excellent results obtained. Whenever practicable Mr. Krause and Dr. Lipscomb divided the time assigned to a given lecture between them, Mr. Krause speaking on "Safety First," followed by Dr. Lipscomb with a lecture on First Aid, accompanied by actual demonstrations upon volunteers from the audience.

The itinerary laid out carried our car through the four States of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, ending at Trinity, Texas, April 18, after 73 days spent on the road. During that time the car traveled 4,338 miles, stopped at 40 important towns, 177 lectures and demonstrations were given and an aggregate attendance of 10,627 railroad employees was reached. Through the courtesy of Mr. Hickey, Division Superintendent, Smithville Division, screen doors were made for the car at the M. K. & T. shops at Denison, Texas, and forwarded to meet it at Fort Worth, being finally placed in position on the car at the Childress (Texas) shops, of the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad.

### Texas Surgeons are Helpful

The moral support and co-operation given by the railroad surgeons north of the Red River was not as hearty as that accorded by similar officials in the state of Texas. Dr. S. Webb, Jr., Chief Surgeon of the Texas lines, backed up the work both personally and through the members of his staff in a splendid manner. Starting at Fort Worth, Texas, April 28, a First Aid Campaign was inaugurated over the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad and the Wichita Valley lines. Stops on this road were made at Wichita Falls, Childress, Amarillo, and Texline, Texas. Attendance on the line was 741 for 20 meetings held, and involved travel of 689 miles. Leaving that road on May 19, the car passed on to the tracks of the Colorado & Southern and Dr. Lipscomb gave demonstrations at Trinidad, Pueblo, and Denver, in Colorado, and Cheyenne in Wyoming. An aggregate of 864 employees was obtained for 15 meetings, with a mileage of 348 miles.

The following quotations from the *M. K. & T. Employees' Magazine* for the month of May of the current year are of interest:

**"The M. K. &. T. lines and its employees are greatly indebted to the American Red Cross Society and its representatives for the message of First Aid so ably delivered, and the magazine takes this means of expressing the high appreciation and the thanks of those who have been so favored and benefited to those who are rendering a service of such great value to humanity.**

**"From the viewpoint of attendance, of valuable First Aid information disseminated, and of the interest and enthusiasm manifested by all those who availed them-**

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RED CROSS LIFE SAVING CORPS GIVING FIRST AID TREATMENT AT THE RECENT CONFEDERATE REUNION IN JACKSONVILLE FLA.

selves of the opportunity to acquire First Aid knowledge, the trip was a pronounced success."

Favorable press comments were so numerous that it is impossible to give space to them in a report of this kind. What the railroad surgeons thought of the work accomplished by Dr. Lipscomb with the car is best exemplified in the following self-explanatory letter which was written by Dr. J. G. O'Brien of Dublin, Texas, to Dr. S. Webb, Jr., Surgeon of the M. K. & T. lines in Texas. Dr. O'Brien says:

"I took advantage of the opportunity and attended the lecture by Dr. Lipscomb in DeLeon, yesterday, and was both entertained and instructed. There were quite a number in attendance and I desire to congratulate you and the management on what I consider a very wise and useful method of bettering the conditions for the protection of your employees as well as protecting the interests of the company. In my 36 years of employment as a local surgeon I have seen many cases that were made cripples or lost their lives for the want of proper First Aid, and the companies suffered loss through damage suits that with proper First Aid might have been prevented. The instruction you are now giving your employees, if persisted in, I feel sure will be the means of saving much suffering, loss of life, keep down many damage suits, and better your service to the public."

On March 16, the tour of our Red Cross Car Number 3 on the New York, New Haven & Hartford terminated after 3 months and 16 days spent on that line. Dr. W. T. Davis, Field Representative, American Red Cross First Aid Department, was in charge of the car from January 9, when he relieved Dr. M. J. Shields of the same Department at Springfield, Mass., in order that the latter might be free to take up some important detail work elsewhere. The attendance on the New Haven was most gratifying and reached the splendid aggregate of 16 603 employees. Many contribu-

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RED CROSS PHYSICIAN INSTRUCTING TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES IN FIRST AID

tory industries were also touched while on the New Haven, for example —The New England Telephone authorities became much interested and Dr. Davis, while the car was in Boston, instructed and posed some of their employees, for the purpose of obtaining a set of safety pictures which were afterward printed in the employees' magazine of that company for the month of February. The following extract from that issue gives an interesting account of an instance of quick returns in the way of life saving as the result of First Aid instruction by the Red Cross:

### QUICK RESULTS OF LECTURE

"The value of Dr. Davis's First Aid demonstrations was recently put to the test in Easthampton by Foreman Henry E. Partridge, who is also a member of the local fire department. He attended Dr. Davis's lecture in the car at Northampton on January 15 The next night about 12:30 he was called out to a fire in the New City district and soon after he arrived helped to carry another fireman from the building who had been overcome with smoke and chemical fumes. As usual, no one knew what to do, except to send for a doctor, until Partridge rose to the occasion and took charge He made a pillow of his coat, laid the man on his face, and administered artificial respiration, in accordance with the instructions of Dr Davis.

"At the same time he sent some one for black coffee, absolutely spurning several insistent offers of whiskey. He brought his patient to consciousness twice, only to have him relapse, but the third time, with the aid of the coffee, he brought about a permanent restoration."

From March 17 to April 16, Dr. Davis conducted a similar First Aid tour on the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, holding 36 meetings with an attendance of 1898 and involving travel of 735 miles. Beginning April 18, three and a half weeks were then spent on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. Ten towns were visited, 36 meetings held and 768 miles passed over, reaching 1,098 of the employees. The attendance on these two latter roads was not what it should have been, and was due to the lack of cooperation on the part of the

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railroad officials. On April 20, while the car was still on the Delaware & Hudson Dr. Shields relieved Dr. Davis in charge of the car at Green Ridge, Pa., in order that the latter might be available for some important detail work which had been arranged for him.

### FINE WORK ON BOSTON & ALBANY

From May 10 to 31 Dr. Shields conducted a course of First Aid instruction on the Boston & Albany Railroad. The trip over this short line covered 202 miles and gave very satisfactory results, as great interest was shown by all of the officials of that line, in fact, every endeavor was made to enable their employees to avail themselves of the instruction whenever our car arrived at one of its stopping points. At Pittsfield, Mass., Trainmaster T. B. Welch and Agent S. S. Van Etten, and Stationmaster Davis and Trainmaster Carter, at Worcester, were largely responsible for the fine meetings held at those places.

At the meetings held at Worcester 10 contributory industries were represented, the principal one being the Norton Company. The Norton Company, through Mr. John Collins, very kindly furnished this department with some excellent photographs of the Safety Precautions taken in their grinding mills. One of the meetings at Worcester was so large that it was necessary to leave the car and transfer the audience to the conductors' room in the station. The total number of meetings held on the Boston & Albany was 36, with an attendance of 1825. On June 1 our car was transferred to the tracks of the Boston & Maine Railroad, at North Station, Boston, and a tour commenced over that line in which it is

REMOVING A VICTIM FROM A LIVE WIRE

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contemplated to visit 28 important railroad centers. The tour on the Boston & Maine Railroad is scheduled to terminate at Portland, Maine, about July 12.

### IMPROVED COURSES FOR SEAMEN

Dr. Shields finished his series of lectures and demonstrations with the New York Telephone Company on April 17, and after a short rest of three days at his home, returned to duty with Car Number 3. The last week of the month of April was spent by Dr. William T. Davis in arranging the details of courses of First Aid instruction to be commenced next fall at the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South street, New York City. The Rev. A. R. Mansfield, Superintendent of the Institute, has been most anxious that such instruction should be made available for visiting seamen, and it is believed to be entirely practicable to have the classes so arranged that sailors can resume instruction just where they left off, whenever they return from an absence at sea. Commencing May 1, Dr. Davis began a course of instruction in First Aid and Accident Prevention for the employees of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, N. Y. The course was completed on June 2. Fifty-four meetings were held with a total attendance of 1985.

General interest is now being taken by a number of large electrical concerns in the subject of first aid for their employees, and many have expressed a desire to have the instruction given by one of the specially trained members of the staff of the First Aid Department of the Red Cross. They feel that once the work has been put on its feet by the Red Cross, that it will be an easy matter to perpetuate the instruction among their employees. There is no doubt that the expense involved for instruction, and for the supplies, will be repaid to the companies a thousandfold.

Whenever one of our physicians is giving a course of instruction in First Aid with a railroad or other industrial concern, it is customary to extend a hearty invitation to employees of what are called by the Department "Contributory Industries," and also to the local civic authorities. Thus, employees of telephone companies, street railroads, high school pupils, boy scouts, police and firemen, have an opportunity to attend, or else have special meetings arranged for them.

On March 30, while teaching in Oswego, N. Y., during his work with

THE "FIREMAN'S HOLD" ILLUSTRATING THE EASIEST WAY TO CARRY A HEAVY MAN

the New York Telephone Company, Dr. Shields instructed in this way the members of the Oswego Fire Department and the following extract from a letter written by Mr. R. G. Blackburn, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of that city, to Dr. Shields, is illuminating. He says:

### RED CROSS SAVES TWO FIREMEN

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the instruction received by my men at your interesting lecture on March 30 was the means of restoring back to life

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two of our firemen Mr. William Connell and Mr. Arthur Tabor, both members of Steamer Number 1, who were overcome by dense smoke in the basement of a grocery store at 2:30 o'clock, March 31, the day following your lecture. I thank God that my men and myself had the opportunity to receive your instruction for we applied the first aid methods faithfully and earnestly, with the result that we had the men breathing naturally again after 8 or 10 minutes work. When the doctors arrived they took charge and ordered the men to the hospital at once.

"I had four other men overcome but none was in so serious a condition as the former two. I sent for the pulmotor as you suggested but they were out of danger when it arrived. My men and myself cannot express too strongly our appreciation for the help you gave us. You are doing a great and noble work for the country, and thank God we have such able men as you, and your First Aid Department, to give us such instructions."

### INTERESTING CONTEST IN KENTUCKY

A most interesting first aid contest was held at Lexington, Ky., on May 9, under the auspices of the Kentucky Mining Institute. The contest took place on Stoll Field at the State University grounds. The judging events was placed in charge of the American Red Cross and the judges were the following: Major R. U. Patterson, Medical Corps, U. S. A., representing the Red Cross, Chairman; Dr. J. S. Pryor, Dr. G. H. Wilson, Dr. L. C. Redmon, and Dr. B. F. Van Meter, all of Lexington, Ky. There were five events; 1 one-man event, 1 two-man event, and 3 full team events. The problems presented to the different teams for solution were as follows:

Event No. 1. *One man event.* Man is found unconscious and has sustained a lacerated wound on the left side of the head (temple). A lacerated wound about 2x1 inches in diameter on point of left shoulder. Treat the case and carry 25 feet.

Event No. 2. *Full team event.* After falling off a car a man is found to have the following injuries: Compound fracture of the lower jaw on right side with slight bleeding. A deep lacerated wound on the inner side of left ankle with profuse bright red bleeding. Treat and carry 50 feet on a stretcher.

Event No. 3. *Two man event.* Some coal fell on a miner. When reached he was found to be unconscious and had received the following visible injuries: Left ear torn off and the ends of the fingers of right hand crushed off. All wounds bleeding profusely. Treat and carry 50 feet without a stretcher.

Event No. 4. *Full team event.* A miner fell out of a cage a distance of about 15 feet just after it started up the shaft. He is found to be unconscious and has the following injuries: Compound fracture of the left leg below the knee with bone sticking out on inside of the leg. Practically no hemorrhage. Treat and carry on an improvised stretcher 50 feet.

Event No. 5. *Full team event.* A miner is found unconscious due to "after damp," and has received burns of the hands, forearms, neck and face. Treat and carry 50 feet on a stretcher made of coats and poles.

Mr. E. B. Sutton of the Bureau of Mines was in charge of the field arrangements. Sixteen teams competed and the order of merit was as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. W. G. Duncan Coal Co. | Graham Team | Western, Ky. | 95.6 |
| 2. Continental Coal Co. | Team No. 1 | Middleboro Dist. | 93.2 |
| 3. W. G. Duncan Coal Co. | Luzerne Team | Western, Ky. | 92.8 |
| 4. Stearns Coal Co. .. tie | Barthell Team | Q. & C. Div. | 92 |
| Wisconsin Steel Co. tie | Benham Team | Middleboro Dist. | 92 |
| 5. W. G. Duncan Coal Co. | Skibo Team | Western, Ky. | 91.4 |
| 6. Continental Coal Co. | Barker Team | Middleboro Dist. | 91 |
| 7. Consolidation Coal Co. | Jenkins Team No. 1 | North East Div. | 90.8 |
| 8. Consolidation Coal Co. | Van Lear Team | North East Div. | 90 |
| 9. Stearns Coal Co. | Stearns Team | Q. & C. Div. | 88.2 |
| 10. St. Bernard Mining Co. | Team No. 1 | Western, Ky. | 87.2 |
| 11. Continental Coal Co. | Team No. 2 | Middleboro Dist | 86.8 |
| 12. North East Coal Co. | Anxier Team | North East Div. | 85.4 |
| 13. Stearns Coal Co. | Worley Team | Q. & C. Div. | 84.2 |
| 14. Stearns Coal Co. | Yamacraw Team | Q. & C. Div. | 82.2 |
| 15. Consolidation Coal Co. | Jenkins No. 2 | North East Div. | 80.2 |

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On May 8, at the annual meeting of the Kentucky Mining Institute, one of the addresses given was by the writer on the subject, "American Red Cross in First Aid and Accident Prevention."

### AMONG THE BLUEFIELD MINERS

Another interesting first aid meet took place at Bluefield, W. Va., under the auspices of the Elkhorn Coal & Coke Co. At the meet the judging was in charge of a Red Cross physician, and medals and prize certificates were awarded to the winning teams. Seventeen teams competed at this meet, the first three in order of merit being:

1. Louisville Coal & Coke Co. Team ..... Goodwill, W. Va.
2. Pocahontas Consolidated Colliery Co..... Maybeury, W. Va.
3. Powhatan Coal & Coke Co. ..... Powhatan. W. Va.

One of the most efficient fire departments in the United States is that of the city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where they have added to their organization a first aid corps under the direction of Mr. Arthur H. Murphy. Many lives have been saved as the result of the work of this corps and it has received the hearty commendation of the Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine. Whenever an accident occurs at a fire in that city a special call which is known as "333" is sounded on the regular fire alarm system, and is a notification to local physicians and First Aiders that their services are needed. Mr. Murphy, in a letter states:

"We have noted that in most cases where an accident has happened that it occurs just at a time when the doctors are making their calls, and it has often taken several hours to get a physician to the scene of the accident. Only a month ago a conductor on one of the railroads running through this city was run over and his leg severed from his body. In this case it was one hour and twenty minutes before a physician arrived and during that time no effort was made by anyone to stop the flow of blood or treat the shock. Several physicians of this city commented that had this man received some attention in time, his life would have been saved. Therefore this emergency call has made possible a centralizing of this work and has increased very much the efficiency of the same."

Mr. Murphy also calls attention to the need of a box of First Aid materials on trains and at railroad stations.

During the past quarter the American Red Cross railroad box has been completed and is now listed in our regular supplies. It is believed that a box of this type should be turned over to all train conductors as a part of their regular equipment, for which they should be made responsible. The box should be kept in some convenient place on all trains, for example—in the caboose of freight trains, the baggage car or first coach of passenger trains. With the completion of this box it is felt that there is little need to devise any more, unless upon special request, as we now have 9 different types of first aid boxes, which are calculated to meet every first aid situation.

### LIVE-SAVING SERVICE MAKES HEADWAY

The Red Cross Life Saving Service is now well launched and since the last issue of the magazine much has been accomplished. Mr. W. E. Longfellow, the field representative, spent more than two months in Baltimore, where, as a result of his efforts, charters have been issued to two local life saving corps, and a third one is now in process of formation. After leaving Baltimore Mr. Longfellow proceeded to Philadelphia where he is continuing the work of organization in that city. Already a charter has been issued to one corps in Philadelphia, and it is expected that three or four additional ones will be added before the season is closed. In order to arouse interest in life saving work he has found it necessary to give a great deal of instruction to members of the police and fire departments, especially to those whose patrols are along the water front, and among members of the Y. M. C. A., Boy Scouts, and in private athletic clubs.

Mr. Longfellow has taken up his duties with energy and enthusiasm

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and the desired results are being obtained. A number of boys attending the Marston University School in Baltimore have qualified for admission to the American Red Cross Life Saving Corps by passing our standard tests. The President of the Scout Station Life Saving Corps, American Red Cross, Baltimore, is Mr. R. Stanley Carswell, and Mr. Royden K. Mabbett is President of the Y. M. C. A. Life Saving Corps, of Baltimore.

A very active local corps recently was granted a charter at Jacksonville, Florida, and is named after that city. A few days ago this corps established a station and headquarters for themselves at Pablo Beach, Fla. Its officers are Mr. C. H. Mann, president; Dr. Carroll H. Fink, vice-president; Mr. Ernest Metcalf, secretary-treasurer, and Mr. C. H. McDonald, captain. The very morning that this corps opened its station at Pablo Beach, three members of a house party were rescued from drowning by Messrs. D. B. and Robert Vincent of the Jacksonville Life Saving Corps.

Shortly after Mr. Longfellow had instructed some of the police of Baltimore in methods of performing artificial respiration, a woman attempted to commit suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. The officer who was called had attended one of Mr. Longfellow's lectures, and was able to resuscitate the woman before the ambulance arrived to take her to the hospital. The Philadelphia Inquirer of May 6 contains the following comment in connection with Mr. Longfellow's instruction of policemen:

NEW DUTIES FOR THE "BLUECOAT"

"The advent of the season when so many persons perish as the result of boating and swimming accidents gives a peculiar timeliness to the announcement that the police are to be given a special course in life saving. They already have had lessons in first aid to the injured and to this is to be added a series of lectures on the resuscitation of persons who have been taken from the water in an unconscious condition or who have been overcome by smoke or gas. The lessons are to be given by Professor Longfellow, of the National Red Cross Society, and will be on the most practical lines.

"In the old days the chief duty of a policeman was to arrest those who committed crime or created a disturbance in the street, but in these days the bluecoat must be a friend, guide, counselor and physician to the public. It increases his responsibilities, but it is a good thing for the people and for the officer. If it continues a policeman will soon be as popular as a fireman"

Mr. Longfellow instructed many boys in the various methods of rescue from drowning, using the swimming tank of the Central Y. M. C. A. at Baltimore. A few days later one of the boys who had received instruction from Mr. Longfellow observed that another boy had gotten out of his depth and was drowning in the tank. No one was present to assist him, yet he was able to rescue his comrade by using the methods he had been taught. Other instances could be given to show how quickly results follow instruction in swimming and life saving.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS CARED FOR.

During the annual reunion of the Confederate Veterans, which was held at Jacksonville, Fla., in May, five First Aid Stations were established under the direction of Dr. James Pasco and other physicians. A list of the medicines and first aid supplies that would be needed was furnished by the First Aid Department of the Red Cross, and a part of the supplies were shipped from Washington, the remainder being purchased in Jacksonville. The personnel of these stations, exclusive of doctors, consisted of Red Cross Nurses, Boy Scouts, and members of the Jacksonville Life Saving Corps, American Red Cross. The members of this latter organization volunteered for this duty.

This service was of an arduous character as it required the life savers to remain on duty every night during the Reunion from May 4 to 8, inclusive, in which period of time 414 cases were handled without a death. This is a very creditable record considering the age of the veterans and the large number of visitors who were thronging Jacksonville at that time.

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# NEW CHAPTERS ARE READY FOR EMERGENCIES

## CHARLESTON, W. VA., RED CROSS ORGANIZATION RESPONDS ADMIRABLY TO DUTY CALL IN ECCLES MINE DISASTER. DENVER CHAPTER IS FORMED

IN the April number of the RED CROSS MAGAZINE, Charles Jenkinson, Director of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross, told of the formation of new chapters in Richmond, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia; Charleston and Wheeling, West Virginia, and Cumberland, Maryland, and stated that it was his intention to visit some of the States in the extreme South for the purpose of organizing additional chapters in that section of the country.

Mr. Jenkinson spent about five weeks in April and May in Florida and Georgia and was able to organize very efficient chapters in the cities of Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, Georgia, and Jacksonville and Tampa, Florida. The names of the officers of these chapters are:

### USEFUL CITIZENS IN NEW CHAPTERS

Savannah, Ga., Chapter—Chairman, Dr. A. G. Waring; Vice Chairman, Dr. St. J. R. de Caradeuc; Temporary Secretary, Miss J. D. Weed; Treasurer, Allen Sweat. Executive Committee—Dr. A. G. Waring, Miss J. D. Weed, Miss Doris Lippman, Miss Jane Van de Vrede.

Macon, Ga., Chapter—Chairman, Dr. T. H. Hall; Vice Chairman, Dr. Mary E. McKay; Vice Chairman, Lee M. Happ; Secretary, George H. Phillips; Treasurer, Dr. N. G. Gewinner. Executive Committee—Dr. T. H. Hall, G. H. Phillips, Miss Ella J. Stinson, Dr. J. P. Holmes, A. C. Gill.

Atlanta, Ga., Chapter—Chairman, H. M. Willett; Vice Chairman, Mrs. F. G. Hodgson; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Stephen Barnett; Secretary, Dr. W. E. Ragan, Jr.; Treasurer, H. W. Davis. Executive Committee—H. M. Willett, Dr. W. E. Ragan, Jr.; Mrs. E. S. Tupman, Jos. C. Logan, Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin, R. J. Guinn, Victor H. Kriegshaber.

Jacksonville, Fla., Chapter—Chairman, W. E. Cummer; Vice Chairman, Miss L. C. Meigs; Vice Chairman, Dr. L. G. Haskell; Secretary, Dr. C. H. Frink; Assistant Secretary, W. S. Criswell; Treasurer, George R. De Saussure. Executive Committee—W. E. Cummer, Dr. C. H. Frink, Miss Irene R. Foote, Captain C. H. MacDonald, Mrs. B. H. Barnett, W. H. Pingree, Dr. E. L. Stevens, R. Jeter Jones.

Tampa, Fla., Chapter—Chairman, Dr. J. D. MacRae; Vice Chairman, Mrs. O. D. Wetherell; Vice Chairman, A. F. Turner; Secretary, L. P. Dickie; Treasurer, Will Trice. Executive Committee—Dr. J. D. MacRae, Mr. L. P. Dickie, Miss N. B. Prewitt, J. M. Graham, W. J. Brorein, J. C. Woodsome, Roscoe Nettles, O. Falk.

A member of the Red Cross Nursing Service is on the executive committee of each chapter organized. The chapter is likewise represented on the Nursing Committee. In this way the closest possible cooperation between the two branches of the Red Cross is assured. As an evidence of this cooperation, attention need only be called to the Red Cross participation in the Confederate Reunion which was held in Jacksonville, Florida, on May 6, 7 and 8. A story of the Red Cross work in Jacksonville during this reunion will be found elsewhere in this magazine. All arrangements for this participation were made by the newly organized Jacksonville Chapter of the American National Red Cross in cooperation with the Red Cross Nursing Committee in Jacksonville, which was already well organized before the chapter came into existence.

Each new chapter has, as an important feature, a First Aid Com-

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mittee whose duty it is to assist in the formation of classes among men, women and children, either in private life, in business or in the municipal departments for instruction in first aid to the injured.

### METHOD OF ORGANIZATION

Other committees are formed in each chapter for securing new members, for preparing campaigns to be put into execution in time of local disaster or emergencies, for the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals, etc. As a rule the Membership Committee is made up of representative citizens who are members or officers of already established societies or organizations engaged in civic, uplift, benevolent or charity work, as all such organizations are invariably represented in the initial membership of new chapters.

The Christmas Seal Committee is usually composed of men and women who have for some time been engaged in the fight against tuberculosis in the community, and whenever a chapter is organized in a city where there is no authorized agent of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the new chapter is frequently given the agency for the sale of the seals. The importance of this is evident when it is known that ninety per cent of the gross receipts from the sale of the Red Cross Christmas seals remains in the State where the seals are sold, and is available for the fight against tuberculosis in that State. In Georgia, the chapters in Savannah and Macon will be appointed the agents for the National Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and in this way the chapters will be able to engage actively in the suppression of tuberculosis in these cities.

In the State of Florida, the American Red Cross Christmas seals have not been sold for several years because of the manufacture and sale by the Florida State Federation of Women's Clubs of a Christmas seal of its own, which is also used for the fight against tuberculosis.

### RED CROSS SEAL IN FLORIDA.

During Mr. Jenkinson's stay in Florida, however, he was informed by many prominent officers of the Florida State Federation of Women's Clubs that it is probable that these organizations will abandon the manufacture and sale of their own Christmas Seal for the season of 1914 and will accept the Red Cross seal. Practically all the officers of the Federation are either officers or members of the new chapters of the Red Cross in Jacksonville and Tampa. If the Federation abandons its seal, the chapters in Jacksonville and Tampa will be appointed agents for the sale of the Red Cross seal and the members of the Florida State Federation of Women's Clubs, who have previously been charged with the sale of the Federation's Christmas seal, will be on the Red Cross Christmas Seal Committee of the chapter.

It is likely that all of the work that has been done in the past with the proceeds of the Federation's seal can still be accomplished by the same people working in cooperation with the Red Cross chapters with the proceeds of the Red Cross seal sale, and there is reason to believe that enough additional money will be realized from the sale of these seals to enable the officers of the Florida State Federation of Women's Clubs to accomplish, in conjunction with the American Red Cross, the long-desired tuberculosis survey of the State of Florida.

### FINE WORK BY W. VA. CHAPTER.

The efficiency of the relief committees could not better be illustrated than it was on April 28, and succeeding days, in West Virginia following the terrible mine explosion in Eccles, when one hundred and ninety-five lives were lost in less than that many seconds.

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Eccles is located about forty miles east of Charleston, West Virginia, where there is a very efficient chapter of the American Red Cross. Within a very few hours after the mine explosion occurred Dr. A. A. Shawkey, Vice Chairman of the Charleston Chapter, had conferred with Governor H. D. Hatfield, who is President of the West Virginia State Board of the American Red Cross, regarding relief measures to be taken at Eccles. On the first train leaving Charleston, and, indeed, by automobiles, also, physicians and nurses were dispatched to the scene of the mine disaster, and upon their arrival, they immediately began looking to the care of those who were injured and to the protection of the families of the unfortunate miners whose lives were taken with so little warning.

Dr. Shawkey and the Charleston Chapter of the Red Cross have received deservedly high praise for the prompt and practical relief given following this disaster.

The explosion occurred late in the afternoon of April 28, and that same evening the American Red Cross sent to Eccles a considerable supply of bandages, first aid material, etc., by the officials of the United States Bureau of Mines who proceeded to the scene. Communication was established early on the morning of April 29 by long distance telephone between the Red Cross headquarters in Washington and the Governor of West Virginia, and it was ascertained that no further assistance would be required from Washington. The American Red Cross informed the Governor of West Virginia that if subscriptions were required to care for the families of the deceased, it would be glad to head the list with a contribution of five hundred dollars. It was learned however that the dependent families were all well provided for under the employer's liability act of West Virginia, and that the mining company was affording temporary relief for such of the miners' families as were for the time being unable to care for themselves.

Owing to the American occupation of Vera Cruz and the consequent necessity of Red Cross work in that vicinity, the Director of the Atlantic Division was dispatched on April 29, at the request of the Commander in Chief of the United States Naval Forces at Vera Cruz, to take charge of the Red Cross work there.

### AN INFLUENTIAL DENVER CHAPTER.

An interesting report has been received from Dr. S. P. Morris, Director of the Mountain Division of the American Red Cross, telling of the formation of an influential Red Cross Chapter in Denver. The organization took place in the Senate Chamber of the Colorado State Capitol, with Mayor Perkins of Denver presiding.

About sixty persons who attended this meeting represented the following organizations:

Visiting Nurses' Association, Rocky Mountain Public Health Association, State Board of Charities and Correction, B'nei Brith, Social Service Day Nursery, Red Cross enrolled nurses, City of Denver through its Mayor, City Charities, Jewish Social Service Federation, Sacred Heart Aid, Queen's Daughters, Tabernacle Society, St. Vincent's Aid Society, House of Good Shepherd Aid Society, Knights of Columbus, Children's Hospital Corporation, Mt. Clair Civic Club, Denver Chamber of Commerce, Denver Federation of Charities, County Medical Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, Sons of American Revolution, Patriotic League, Salvation Army, Denver Clearing House Association.

Mayor Perkins was chosen temporary chairman of the meeting, and Miss Eyre, one of the Red Cross enrolled nurses, was made temporary secretary.

Lawrence C. Phipps, Sr., a philanthropist of wide reputation and founder of the Agnes Memorial Sanatorium, was elected president of the chapter. Other officers and committees named follow:

First Vice Chairman, Mr. Thomas

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B. Stearns; Second Vice Chairman, Mrs. John F. Campion; Third Vice Chairman, Mrs. Joel F. Vaille; Fourth Vice Chairman, Dr. Robert Levy; Fifth Vice Chairman, Dr. G. Walter Holden; Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Keely.

The Executive Committee is composed of the foregoing officers and the following:

Mrs. Henry Van Kleeck, Chairman Membership Committee; Mr. E. S. Kassler, Chairman Funds Committee; Mr. A. C. Carson, Chairman Publicity Committee; Mrs. W. V. Hodges, Chairman Town and Country Nursing Committee; Miss Lettie G. Welch, Chairman Enrolled Nurses Committee; Dr. J. W. Amesse, Chairman First Aid Committee; Mrs. A. C. Foster, Chairman Supplies Committee; Mrs. F. W. Sanborn, Mrs. E. P. Costigan, Mr. Frank L. Woodward, Mr. Meyer Friedman, Father Hugh L. McMenamin, Lieutenant Colonel Lee, Mayor J. N. Perkins, Rev. I. A. Humberd.

Dr. Morris is elated over the personnel of the Denver Chapter, and predicts that the new organization will prove of great service to humanity in his section of the country.

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# MRS. REID REBUILDS RED CROSS HOSPITAL

NEW FIREPROOF STRUCTURE, WITH MODERN EQUIPMENT, IS ERECTED AT SAN MATEO, CAL.

By WALTER H. CAMBRIDGE

RECTOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHEW

THE magnificent new building which Mrs. Whitelaw Reid has erected for the Church of St. Matthew Red Cross Hospital at San Mateo, California, was opened to patients March 5, 1914. As a modern hospital it has few equals and probably no superior in the country. The building is absolutely fireproof and thoroughly sanitary. The equipment is in every detail all that science now demands.

The accompanying photographs give an excellent idea of the exterior which is admirably suited to the surroundings. The heavy wall shuts from the street a beautiful little garden, on which the windows in wards and private rooms open.

The entrance is from a terrace extending across the front of the building, reached by marble steps. The offices and reception rooms occupy the street side of the first floor, so that all the patients are removed from the noise of traffic. Five wards of from two to eight beds each and three private rooms are on this floor, besides laboratory, X-ray, emergency operating and service rooms. The second floor is entirely given up to private rooms, several with baths attached. The rooms are furnished in light oak, maple, and gray enamel. Wards and rooms afford fifty beds.

Opening from the main ward on the first floor and from the corridor on the second, are enclosed sun parlors with floors and wainscoting of Tennessee marble. Overlooking the garden and completely sheltered from wind, reached from the first and third floors, are open terraces where pa-

A VIEW OF THE NEW FIREPROOF RED CROSS HOSPITAL

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SUCH SUN PARLORS SHOULD HASTEN CONVALESCENCE.

tients may enjoy the full delight of California sunshine.

### INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS ARE CONVENIENT.

The third floor is given up to the operating rooms with the necessary offices, and a corridor in which the nurses who live in the building have their quarters. The two operating rooms are separated by the anaesthetic and sterilizing rooms and are flanked by commodious toilet rooms for physicians and nurses. Several California surgeons favor green as the color in operating rooms, a relief from the glare of white floors and walls. A compromise which proves entirely satisfactory here has been found in white walls and sage green floor.

The corridors and wards through the building have white tile floors and wainscoting. The ward walls above the wainscoting are a soft green, and walls of rooms and corridors are gray. The electric lighting in rooms and wards is indirect. Every room and ward has a signal light, bell connections and a telephone. In the basement are the kitchen, dining rooms, laundry and store rooms, admirably arranged and completely equipped.

In April 44 patients were received. Twelve major and 22 minor operations were performed. There were 38 out patients, and 11 X-ray and 16 radium treatments.

From its situation on the main thoroughfare between San Francisco and the South we may predict that many emergency cases will find this Red Cross hospital a great blessing, while it has already proved a boon to hundreds living in the vicinity.

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# THE ENDOWMENT FUND APPEAL

## A BRIEF REVIEW OF RECENT ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

*(Editor's Note.—This is the text of a letter sent to the American Red Cross Endowment Fund committees throughout the United States, and is published here not only to emphasize the importance of a large endowment fund but because it reviews concisely the wide field of recent Red Cross endeavors.)*

CONGRESS appropriated $400,000 towards the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a Memorial to the Women of the Civil War, provided at least $300,000 additional was secured by contributions. Mr. James A. Scrymser, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and the Rockefeller Foundation, all of New York, have contributed $400,000, so that a total of $800,000 has been provided for this purpose.

The use of this beautiful Memorial will be given to the American Red Cross in perpetuity, but the Society is charged with all further expenses for the upkeep of the building and grounds. On a memorial tablet in the building will appear this inscription:

A MEMORIAL
built by
The Government of the United States
and
Patriotic Citizens
to
The Women of the North
and
The Women of the South
Held in Loving Memory
by
a Now United Country
and
That their labors to mitigate the sufferings of the sick and wounded in war may be forever perpetuated
this Memorial is dedicated to the service of
The American Red Cross.

The building will contain an assembly room and library combined. Central Committee, War, National and International Relief Board rooms, offices for the Chairman of the Central Committee and other officers, for the Army Surgeon in charge of the hospital field units, enrollment of doctors, etc., for the First Aid Instruction Department, for the enrollment of the Nursing Corps, for the Women's Instruction Department, for the Town and Country Nursing Service, for the Information Division, and for the Christmas Seal. In the basement there will be a museum, first aid supply room, file rooms, vault and janitor's apartment.

The Red Cross has had the administration of $7,510,000 expended for relief work during the last seven and a half years. Besides this, the Christmas Seal has raised in five years' time over $1,700,000 for the anti-tuberculosis work throughout the country.

### THE WAR BOARD

The War Board is organizing field and hospital units for service with the Army and Navy in time of need.

The First Aid Instruction Department, with its doctors, and its cars donated by the Pullman Company, is organizing and carrying on first aid instructions to hundreds of thousands of persons, men and women, miners, trainmen and other industrial employees. It has prepared textbooks on first aid, with special editions for miners, railroad men, police, firemen and women, some of which have been translated into Slovak, Polack, Lithuanian, Italian, Spanish and Chinese. The Department has just organized a special life saving work for the purpose of training life-saving corps among dockmen in our seacoast, lake and river cities.

The Nursing Department has enrolled over 4,500 of the best trained nurses of the country for war and disaster relief work, who come to the

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Red Cross at such times for half their usual pay.

The new department on Instructions for Women in Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick has a specially prepared textbook, and already hundreds of women are taking these courses.

### THE NATIONAL RELIEF BOARD

The National Relief Board rendered valuable relief after a number of serious disasters last year, as in previous years, among them the great floods of the spring in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and the Autumn floods in Texas, cyclones at Omaha and in Alabama, the Volturno wreck, etc.

The Town and Country Nursing Service is organizing a fine corps of trained nurses especially qualified by postgraduate courses for visiting nurse work in small communities.

Last year the Christmas Seal Division of this Board issued to the agents throughout the country over one hundred million seals, with advertising matter, etc.

### THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF BOARD

The International Relief Board has given aid in the Balkan States, in Mexico and in Japan, during the past year.

After providing for the Chinese Government an expert engineer on river conservancy work for the purpose of flood and famine prevention, it is now, at the request of the Chinese Government, aiding it in a plan for the carrying out of this undertaking, one of the greatest humanitarian works in history.

This is the briefest epitome of the late work of the American Red Cross.

### ENDOWMENT FUND

It has in its Endowment Fund a total of $922,977. Of this amount, New York City contributed $615,000, including a special endowment of $100,000 for the Town and Country Nursing Service. New York also gave $400,000 for the building, making a total of over a million dollars from that city. Two other New Yorkers contribute $5,000 and $2,500 annually, one to provide trained assistants for the National Director, to be stationed in different parts of the country, and the other for the salary and traveling expenses of an assistant supervisor for the Town and Country Nursing Service.

New York City, Washington, St. Louis, San Francisco, Scranton, Pa., the Canal Zone, Manchester and Amesbury, Mass., have completed their quota of the Endowment Fund. What other cities have done, yours can do.

### JAPAN HAS BIG FUND

The people of Japan have given their Red Cross an endowment fund of $10,000,000. The Russian, German, French and other Red Cross Societies of Europe have endowment funds of some millions of dollars. We are not lacking in patriotism and humanity, and what the people of other countries have done we can do.

Your city is asked to contribute an amount equal to ten cents per capita of its population towards the American Red Cross Endowment. Will not the Endowment Committee of which you are a member take up this all-important matter of helping provide the $2,000,000 for our American Red Cross, nearly one million of which has been raised? Isn't it worth this help? Can a man or woman give or bequeath money to a more stable, more patriotic, and more humane institution in the world than the Red Cross?

A picture of the proposed Memorial is sent with this. To maintain this building and to carry on the great humanitarian and patriotic national and international work of our Red Cross its two million dollars Endowment must be completed.

Will not your Committee take up again an active campaign for your city's share of this Endowment? The American Red Cross asks only one-

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fifth of what the people of Japan have given the Endowment of their Red Cross. Show a true American spirit and say, "We can and will raise our share." Obtain a certain number of large contributions from public spirited men and women of your city, then send out broadcast appeals to large numbers to complete the amount. Washington by this means in a short time obtained more than its quota, as did the other cities. We will be glad to send any further suggestions as to forms of appeal, etc., from this office.

Please do this. It is worth while for the sake of humanity and for the sake of your country.

Yours sincerely,

MABEL T. BOARDMAN,
Chairman, National Relief Board.

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# BEYOND OUR SHORES

## NOTES OF INTEREST ON RED CROSS WORK IN FOREIGN LANDS

### ANOTHER MT ETNA DISASTER

As a result of earthquakes on the eastern slope of Mt. Etna May 8 and 9, it is reported that about 200 persons were killed and much damage was done to property. The Italian Red Cross, cooperating with the Italian Government, was able to handle the relief work without aid from foreign countries.

The American Red Cross cabled United States Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, in Rome, May 10 as follows:

"Please convey to Italian Red Cross our deepest sympathy Mt. Etna disaster. Will contribute $5,000 for relief if acceptable"

On May 12 the following cheering reply was received from the Ambassador:

"Italian Red Cross expresses highest appreciation your friendly generosity. Outside aid happily not required."

Reports from Catania, Sicily, are to the effect that the percentage of deaths in this latest Mt. Etna catastrophe was the largest in history, considering the smallness of the area affected by the disturbance.

### TWO WORKERS IN PHILIPPINES

Here are shown two stalwart Red Cross representatives in the Philippine Islands. They are seasoned workers in behalf of humanity. The Rt. Rev. Charles Henry Brent, Episcopal Bishop of the Philippine Islands, organized the Red Cross board in Manila in 1905, and is a member of that board to-day. Lieut. Col. Charles Lynch, Medical Corps, United States Army, gave to the American Red Cross two years of very valuable service as the chief of the First Aid Department. Theretofore he had voluntarily aided the Red Cross greatly. He was regularly detailed by the War Department to take charge of the First Aid Department March 20, 1911, and continued in that capacity until June 1, 1913, when he was transferred to the

BISHOP BRENT AND LIEUT COL. LYNCH

Philippines. His place with the Red Cross was filled by Maj. Robt. U. Patterson, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Lynch is now stationed at Jolo, P. I., and is a member of the Philippine Board of the Red Cross. Recently he wrote to Red Cross headquarters in Washington telling of the

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scarcity of good reading matter in his part of the Philippines. The Red Cross let this want be known and within a few days the nucleus of a library was contributed by generous citizens of Washington. About 150 books were sent Lieutenant Colonel Lynch.

The accompanying photograph of Bishop Brent and Lieutenant Colonel Lynch was sent to Red Cross headquarters by a friend of the Chairman of the National Relief Board, who wrote across the back of the picture, "Two men worth working for and with."

Lieutenant Colonel Lynch was promoted from Major in April.

### JAPAN IS GRATEFUL

Transmitted through United States Ambassador George W. Guthrie and the State Department, the American Red Cross is in receipt of the following letter from Baron Eiichi Shibusawa, Vice President of the Committee for the Relief of the Sufferers in the Northeastern Provinces and Kyushu, which explains itself:

"On behalf of the officers of this Committee, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of ten thousand yen ($5,000), which was contributed and remitted by your Society for the purpose of relieving the sufferers in the pitiable disaster which was caused by the famine in the northeastern part of this country.

"In expressing to you our grateful appreciation of your generous sympathy, I beg to assure you that the officers of the Committee will spare no efforts to administer this munificent gift in such manner that it shall be productive of the most beneficent results."

### COMPREHENSIVE FIRST AID MANUAL

The American Red Cross has received a copy of "The Indian Manual of First Aid," a comprehensive and valuable little volume of which Maj. R. J. Blackham, C. I. E., V. H. S., is the author. Major Blackham is the honorable general secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association, Indian Branch, the headquarters of which is at Jutogh, North Simla, India. The latest booklet by a recognized authority on first aid and Indian home nursing contains numerous demonstrative illustrations, and was issued under the auspices of the Indian branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, of which Viceroy and Governor-General Lord Hardinge is president.

### RELIEF GIVEN IN NORTHERN MEXICO

In response to an appeal from Consul General Philip C. Hanna, at Monterey, who has been a representative of the American Red Cross for several years, the Red Cross placed $2,500 in the hands of the State Department to his credit early in May to enable him to give succor to wounded and destitute persons in his territory. Mr. Hanna reported in June, however, that he did not have to draw on this fund to a greater extent than $100. Part of his letter says:

"During the battle at Monterey, Dr. George N. McDonell, representing the American Red Cross under my direction, rendered very efficient service and cared for quite a number of wounded in and about the city. Most of our efforts ceased shortly after the close of the battle. I paid part of the bill out of my personal funds and then used about $100 of the Red Cross funds which you had placed to my credit. I deem it proper, however, that the fund should remain, as it is, to my credit.

"It is difficult now to tell what may happen in this locality in the near future. Battles are so uncertain. There are quite a number of wounded in Monterey brought here recently and the officer of the staff of General Gonzales of this Northeast Division of the Constitutionalist Army told me to-night that General Gonzales would appreciate any assistance that the American Red Cross felt free to lend them."

### RED CROSS SENDS $1,000 TO ALBANIA

Widespread destitution throughout Albania and an epidemic of smallpox brought a plea from Henry Morgenthau, United States Ambassador to Turkey, early in the spring, for relief funds. In this plea Ambassador Morgenthau was joined by W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American Board of Missions in Turkey. Many demands on the American Red Cross prevented the organization making as generous a contribution as it desired to, but $1,000 was forwarded very promptly.

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| Lincoln, Co., Mont..... | 5 | J & J | 1932 opt. 1927 | 4.80 |
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